FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TIRANA REPORTS U.S.-PRC ESTABLISHING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

AU161814Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1805 GMT 16 Dec 78 AU

[Text] As reported by NCNA and the ASSOCIATED PRESS, China and the United States have agreed to recognize each other and to establish diplomatic relations beginning 1 January 1979. The joint communique issued by both sides on 16 December this year, states that China and the United States will open embassies and will exchange ambassadors on 1 March 1979. The United States will inform Taiwan on 1 January 1979 that it will sever diplomatic relations with Taiwan and annul the mutual defense treaty and will withdraw its military personnel from Taiwan within 4 months. In the framework of the agreements, the United States will maintain cultural, trade and other unofficial relations with Taiwan. NCNA and the ASSOCIATED PRESS announce also that Teng Hsiao-ping, vice Premier of the State Council of the PRC, will make an official visit to the United States next January at the invitation of President Carter and the U.S. administration.

ATA REPORTS GROWTH IN FOOD, CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

LD171132Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 17 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 17 Dec, ATA--Giving priority to the complex development of the heavy industry, the PLA has devoted constant care to the high rate development of the light and food stuff industry in order to ever better meet the needs of the people with mass consumer goods.

Albania did not inherit any kind of industry from the preliberation period with the exception of some small workshops which constituted the "industry" of the country at that time, while after liberation, factories, plants, and combines were constructed relying mainly on our own forces. This important branch of our people's economy assumed a rapid development especially during the previous five year plan, a period in which the light and food stuff industry better met the growing needs of the people and relieved the Albanian industry from the import of many consumer goods. Thus in 1977 as against 1970, the production of food stuff industry increased 58 percent, whereas that of the light industry 46.7 percent. As compared with the pre-war period, in 1938, the production of light industry has increased over 80 times and that of the food industry 66 times. Today, the production of the food industry alone is bigger than the total industrial production of the year 1960. Now the Albanian economy meets with its own production over 85 percent of the needs for mass consumer goods. In the coming years this victory will be further consolidated.

Consistently implementing the Marxist-Leninist principle of selfreliance the PLA and the Albanian people have devoted attention to the ever better fulfillment of the needs of the people with various mass consumer goods. Thus, during the current five-year plan, 1976-1980, the production of knitwears will increase about 30 percent, of the ready made garments about 20 percent, shoes about 34 percent, edible fats about 84 percent, sugar about 80 percent, etc.

To realize these magnificent tasks, several other important projects of the light and food stuff industry, which will also influence in the increase of the Albanian exports, are being designed and built selfreliantly.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON U.S.-PRC NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS

AU161335Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 16 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Last night President Jimmy Carter stated in a television speech that the United States and China will establish diplomatic relations as of 1 January 1979. The Western news agencies reported that in a communique released simultaneously in Washington and Peking, the United States recognized the Peking Government as the only legitimate representative of China. In a White House declaration it was said that the United States will inform Taiwan that it will break diplomatic relations and the defense agreement with Taiwan on 1 January. The United States will continue to maintain trade, cultural and other relations with Taiwan.

At the same time President Carter stated that Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, will pay an official visit to the United States at the end of January. Teng Hsiao-ping will be the first Chinese leader to visit the United States.

Japanese CP Criticism Cited

AU180850Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 18 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The Japanese newspaper AKAHATA carries a declaration of a responsible figure from the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee's Committee on Diplomatic Issues related to the U.S.-Chinese decision to establish diplomatic relations.

The declaration stresses that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China is not only a provocation, but also [words indistinct] it also carries the danger of sharpening tension. Those who reached the agreement obviously did not take into account the dangerous consequences of creating a united anti-Soviet front and U.S. political [word indistinct].

PROTOCOL ON BULGARIAN-YUGOSLAV BORDER TALKS SIGNED

AU152057Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] From 12 to 15 December a session of the Bulgarian-Yugoslav committee on the application of the agreement on settling traffic and circulation of the border population of both countries in the border zone was held in Belgrade.

Today the leaders of the two delegations, Maj Gen Kiril Neshev, head of the Passport Department of the People's Militia Directorate in Bulgaria, and Svetin (Parleta), deputy head of administration of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Yugoslavia, signed a protocol on the talks.

The two delegations briefed each other on the application of the agreement and on the decisions of the fifth session of the committee and outlined a number of measures for the further improvement of the circulation and traffic of the population of the two countries in the border zone. Among other things, they stated with satisfaction that this year's Bulgarian-Yugoslav rallies at the border were better organized and more interesting than the preceeding ones.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE IN SOFIA

Additional Delegations Listed

AU151637Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Dec 78 p 3 AU

[Text] The following delegations arrived in Sofia late Monday and Tuesday to participate in the theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress" which is organized by the BCP Central Committee together with the editorial staff of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM journal: Delegation of the Algerian Avant-guard Socialist Party [no leader given]; delegation of the Egyptian Communist Party led by Michel Kamil, Politburo member of the Egyptian Communist Party Central Committee; delegation of the Israeli Communist Party led by Meir Vilner, secretary general of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee; delegation of the Indonesian Communist Party [no leader given]; the Iranian People's [Tudeh] Party led by Iraj Iskenderi, first secretary of the party's Central Committee; delegation of the Norwegian Communist Party led by Martin Gunnar Knutsen, party's chairman; delegation of the Sudanese Communist Party led by (Izzeldin Ali Amer), party Central Committee Politburo member; delegation of the Turkish Communist Party led by (Ismail Bilen) secretary general of the party's Central Committee; delegation of the Finnish Communist Party led by Erkki Kauppila, Finnish Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member; delegation of the United Communist Parties of Haiti [no leader given]; delegation of the Netherland Communist Party led by Robert (Milkovski), director of the party's scientific institute; delegation of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka led by D.V. Subasinghe, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo; and the delegation of the Luxembourg Communist Party led by Rene Urbany, leader of the party's delegation.

Discussions Held in Sections

AU151040Y Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 15 Dec, BTA--Late last night, after the closing of yesterday's plenary session of the international theoretical conference under the motto "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress", the forum continued with discussions in three sections. The first section discussed the theme "Socialism and World Progress".

Statements were made and replies given to questions pertaining to bourgeois and socialist democracy, the unbreakable link between national independence and socialism, the role of objective criticism and self-criticism in the socialist society, the practical experience of the development of real socialism for increasing the workers' consciousness by the theoretical elucidation of a number of problems of the socio-political and socio-economic development. The discussion (?was attended by) [words indistinct] Mr Vu Van Tien, head of International Problems Department of COMMUNIST MAGAZINE of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Professor Yaroslav Radev, member of the CC of the BCP, Academician Pyotr Fedoseev, member of the CC of the CPSU and deputy-chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Professor G. Gerginov, representative of the BCP at the editorial office of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM monthly, Mr A. Minis, Ph.D. of historical sciences, deputy director of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party History Institute with the CC of the MPRP, Mr Jerzy Muszinski, head of Ideological Education Department of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, Mr Milan Matous, deputy director of the Marxism-Leninism Institute with the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and Mr Burt Ramelson, representative of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

In the section (?with) the theme "International Policy of the Socialist Countries and its Role for Strengthening Detente and Peace", discussions focused on matters of the policy of the present leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Repulic of China. The majority of the participants in the discussion condemned the hegemonic aspirations and breakaway actions of Peking, which has for a long time already been in a drastic contradiction with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. Numerous examples were given of acts of annexation and provocations by the Chinese leadership against socialist community states (in particular against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Mongolia), of its anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, of its attempts at undermining the national liberation movements. This policy of the Peking leadership was assessed by almost everybody taking part in the discussion as a hostile one towards the world communist and workers' movement, towards all the progressive and democratic forces. Particularly strongly and well-groundedly many participants condemned Peking's agreement with the most reactionary NATO circles, as well as its treachery as regards the just cause of the Arab peoples.

Analyzing the constructive peace policy of the socialist community countries, those present emphasized that it has a common important aim: The gradual change in the world balance of power ratio in favour of socialism, democracy and peace, an aim which meets with the longings of all progressive and democratic forces. The authority and influence of the socialist countries international policy is due to their aspiration to work in close unity of action, both between each other and with all the peace-loving forces in the world.

The discussions were attended by Mr Fan Tiehn Tik--a sector leader at the Foreign Policy Department of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Mr Sandagiyn Sosorbaram, secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Mr Sabit al-Ani, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Iraqi Communist Party, Professor Gheorghe Dolgu, member of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, director of the Bucharest Academy of Economic Sciences, Mr Danyal Na'mah, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of Sudan in the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine, Professor Krustyu Goranov (BCP), rector of the Krustyu Sarafov Higher Theatrical Art Institute, professor Vadim Zagladin, candidate-member and first deputy-in-charge of the International Department of the CC of the CPSU, Mr Waclaw Piatkowski, head of International Department of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The topic of discussion in the third section was: "The Socialist Countries and the Problem of Strengthening the Revolutionary Forces' Solidarity".

The speakers pointed out that at the present stage the solidarity of the revolutionary forces on the planet with real socialism is expressed first of all in spreading the truth for the peace-loving socialist foreign policy, which is in accordance with the vital interests of all peoples, the truth for the practice in the reconstruction of society on socialist basis, the truth for translating into life the ideas of socialism.

Affirming the thesis of the specific transition to socialism in every country, many of the participants in the discussion pointed out that the search for a proper way of socialist development should not be opposed to the already existing socialism and moreover should not serve as a reason for discrediting it. Much prominence was given in the discussion to the role of the socialist community in the struggle for preventing a new world war and a nuclear holocaust.

The questions of the impact of the economic achievements of the socialist countries on the world revolutionary process, and especially the importance of the cooperation of the real socialism states with the newly-liberated countries in overcoming their economic backwardness, were also touched on.

Numerous examples were given of the non-stop attempts by the imperialist forces to weaken the ties of friendship and cooperation of the developing countries with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It was emphasized that in reply to this the communist and workers' parties should wage a relentless struggle for consolidating and further developing their solidarity.

The following took the floor in this section: Mr Emil Habibi, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Israel, representative of that party in the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine, Mr Jacub Garro, member of the CC of the Communist Party of Syria, representative of the party in the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine, Mr Kao Kien, consultant in the "propaganda" department of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Mr Wieslaw Klimczak, candidate-member of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party and representative of that party in the editorial board of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine, Mr S. Ramero, representative of the Communist Party of Paraguay in the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine, Mr Wusizue Seme, representative of the Communist Party of South Africa, Mr B. Hamsuren, member of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, member of the editorial board of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine, Ph. D. of historical sciences, Mr Agamemnon Stavru, member of the CC of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), representative of the party in the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine.

The conference continues today.

Maltese CP Delegate Speaks

AU151207Y Sofia BTA in English 0911 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Mario Wella, member of the Communist Party of Malta Central Committee, at Sofia's theoretical conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"--14 Dec]

[Excerpt] Sofia, 15 Dec, BTA--Mr Mario Wella, member of the CC of the Communist Party of Malta, made a comprehensive analysis of the economic situation in that country, stressing that the struggle between labour and capital is exacerbating further. He dwelt on some basic points in the political life of Malta and the participation of the different parties in it.

In connection with the agreement on the withdrawal of the British troops from the island next March he pointed out that Great Britain is making moves aimed at retaining her strategical positions. These are mainly economic moves pertaining in particular to the restriction of trade exchange. Liquidation of the foreign military bases will reduce Malta's national revenue and will influence unfavourably employment. An additional problem is the presence of Chinese "technicians" in that country. All this necessitates an expansion of the circle of countries with which Malta will develop economic cooperation. Of special importance will be the economic contacts with the socialist states. A concrete step to this end was the recently signed agreement between the commerce chambers of the Republic of Malta and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Speech of Cuban Delegate Soto

AU151712Y Sofia BTA in English 1603 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Leonte Soto, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member, on 15 December at Sofia conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World progress"]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Dec BTA--Mr Leonte Soto, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, spoke about the significance of international solidarity. He said that the Cuban revolution would have failed had it not been for the consistently observed principles of Marxism-Leninism. The Cuban experience illustrates that the principles of Marxism-Leninism are universal and that the task of revolutionaries is to apply these principles under the specific conditions of their own countries, said the speaker.

Pointing out that the Cuban revolution was carried through under extremely difficult conditions Mr Leonte Soto stressed that without the fraternal and crucial Soviet aid, without international solidarity, the revolution would not have been able to withstand the imperialist aggression and the U.S. blockade, which was continuing till the present day.

Proletarian internationalism is the touchstone of Marxism-Leninism. Without the crucially important aid rendered by the socialist camp, U.S. imperialism would have been able to carry out in Cuba one of its most monstrous crimes--genocide. It would have been able to crush down our country, the speaker said. Mr Soto said that similar was the example with the heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam and with the aid rendered to Angola and Ethiopia. The countries ruled by progressive regimes, relied and keep on relying on the sound support of the socialist community and that of the Soviet Union in the first place. This is the lesson learned from Marxism-Leninism and from the practice of proletarian internationalism, he said.

Mr Leonte Soto said that the Chinese leaders, who abandoned the revolutionary principles, went over thoroughly to the side of imperialism. These traitors established links with NATO and first of all with the North American imperialism. They support every neocolonial government, they got connected with the fascist executioners in Chile, with the puppet counter-revolutionary organizations of the South African racists in Angola. They support the U.S. blockade against Cuba and approve Egyptian defeatism. Wherever there are U.S. imperialists, one will find the Chinese too, the speaker said.

How is it possible, asked Mr Soto, for Marxists-Leninists and internationalists to say that they do not take sides in the dispute with China and that they remain neutral in the presence of all the evidence produced?

Some, he said, have usurped the right to criticize the internal order and the policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries while on the other hand these same people consider every criticism levelled at their own stands, as an intolerable interference in their home affairs.

As far as we are concerned, Mr Soto concluded, we declare that the socialist countries do not want to impose any models, but only to emphasize that the revolutionary experience and the experience of socialist-building should be studied so that we could stride forward.

BCP Politburo Gives Reception

AU152023Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The Politburo of the BCP Central Committee gave a reception in honor of the delegates to the international theoretical conference on the subject "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress" at the Boyana residence tonight.

The reception was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vladimir Bonev, and Georgi Yordanov.

Lilov Closes Conference

AU151815Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The International theoretical conference Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress has ended in Sofia.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov attended the conference's closing session. Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was the last speaker of the conference. In his report Lilov discussed the issues of the scientific-theoretical meaning of the concept of real socialism, the social-class structure of socialism and real socialism as a dynamic, developing social system that is constantly perfecting itself. Comrade Lilov emphasized the particularly important scientific, political and ideological meaning of the real socialism issue as a key problem in the Marxist-Leninist theory and in the practical struggle of the international communist and workers movement.

Zhivkov Toasts Delegates

AU161442Y Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 16 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 16 Dec, BTA--"I have no intention of making a generalizing evaluation of the work of the conference. Obviously every fraternal party which took part in it with a delegation of its own will make its own assessment. As far as we, our delegation, our party leadership are concerned, I should like to state that we are extremely pleased with the conference", declared Mr Todor Zhivkov in the toast he proposed here last night at the reception given by the Politburo of the CC of the BCP for the participants in the international theoretical conference on the building up of socialism and communism.

"We are pleased with the high theoretical, ideological and political level at which the conference has proceeded. We are pleased with the unanimity with which was stressed the role and importance of the child of the struggles of the international communist and workers' movement--real socialism. We are pleased with the clearly and categorically expressed will of our brothers from the non-socialist countries to defend real socialism from the attacks and speculations of our common enemies, to inform the working people throughout the world of its historic acquisitions.

"You have probably felt that in these days our party and the Bulgarian people followed up with keen interest the work of the conference.

"This is natural. Everything in this world which concerns the struggles of our class brothers concerns us as well. We want to know what immediate problems they are solving, what difficulties they encounter and what are the prospects--near or more distant--which open before them. You can rest assured that our party is always ready to take part in the international forums of the communist and workers' movement--be they theoretical conferences, meetings or events of some other character, it was declared further in the toast.

"I should also like to ask you to convey to the central committees and the members of your parties, to the working people of your countries, that the international communist and workers' movement, the national-liberation movement, the revolutionary and democratic forces and all anti-imperialist forces may count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the Bulgarian Communist Party, of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people, a people with ardent patriotism and consistent, unswerving internationalism."

Mr Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the CPSU, proposed a toast on behalf of the participants in the conference.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES WEST BERLIN SED'S HORST SCHMIDT

AU152025Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Horst Schmidt, chairman of the SED of West Berlin. During the talk they exchanged information on the activities of the two fraternal parties. Their resolve was confirmed to contribute to the further development and consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The leaders of the BCP and of the SED West Berlin expressed themselves in favor of a strict application of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ISRAELI CP SECRETARY GENERAL VILNER

AU152027Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today received Meir Vilner, secretary general of the Israeli Communist Party. During the cordial and friendly talks the two leaders briefed each other on the activity of the BCP and the Israeli Communist Party. The two parties' readiness to expand their cooperation and contribution to further strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was expressed. Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, also attended the talks.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER KOZYREV DEPARTS

AU152046Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Semen Kozyrev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, who visited Bulgaria at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, left Bulgaria.

During his stay opinions were exchanged at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on certain questions of foreign policy of mutual interest.

REPORTAGE ON U.S.-PRC DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Prague Reports Announcement

LD160805Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] It was announced simultaneously in Washington and in Peking last evening that the governments of the United States and the PRC had decided to establish diplomatic relations on 1 January 1979 and to exchange ambassadors on 1 March. President Carter announced on American television that the United States recognizes the PRC Government as the sole government of China but that it will maintain commercial, cultural and other unofficial relations with Taiwan. He characterized this agreement as historic and, at the end of his speech to the nation, Carter announced that PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping had accepted his invitation and would come in January on an official visit to the United States.

At the same time the news was reported at a press conference in Peking by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1100 GMT on 16 December repeats the above item with the following alteration: First paragraph, last sentence reads: The U.S. administration thus recognizes the existence of one China, of which Taiwan is also a part. Carter described the agreement as historic, stressing that China plays an important part in world politics.]

Bratislava Reports Relations

LD162254Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] As we have informed you, the United States and China have decided to establish diplomatic relations as of 1 January. Our permanent New York correspondent, Miloslav Ambrus, has sent us this dispatch:

President Carter appeared last night on television with a very serious face, but he did not keep it for long and revealed a victorious smile. He announced that the United States has recognized reality and is ending 30 years of anomaly in international relations. He naturally was silent about the fact that it was primarily the Soviet Union and the other socialist and progressive countries which fought for 30 years on all possible platforms against this anomaly and that it was the United States which did not hesitate to intimidate its allies against normalization of relations with China. At the same time President Carter added, as if in justification, that the initiative had come from Peking and matters had taken a speedy course only in the past 72 hours when the Chinese representatives dropped the majority of their conditions. As a further defense against attacks from the American extreme rightwing, Carter added that the breakthrough in relations between the United States and China came under the Republican Presidents Nixon and Ford. The President's deliberately dramatized performance did indeed meet resistance from the extreme rightwing of Congress. Senator Barry Goldwater described this step by the White House as a cowardly (?stab in the back) to the nation of Taiwan. Another Republican, Bill Brock, chairman of that party, accused President Carter of unfeeling disregard for a loyal friend, the regime of Taiwan. Presidential advisers told journalists after the President's television broadcast that the U.S. Government has not received any binding promise from Peking that military force would not be used to integrate Taiwan. Jimmy Carter announced that after the establishment of diplomatic relations, a rich program of trade and cultural exchanges will begin and that on 29 January, Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the Chinese State Council, will arrive for an official visit in Washington.

The American media make no secret of the fact that new U.S.-Chinese friendship has arisen simply from the striving to bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union and at the same time to put up a barrier against the national liberation struggle in Asia and Africa which is not developing in the way Peking would wish. The Maoists are also willing to pay cash as compensation for seized American property in China worth $200 million whereas Chinese claims against the United States amount only to some $80 million.

Commentary on Relations

LD171015Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 17 Dec 78 LD

[Karel Kinsky commentary]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union has more than once drawn attention to the fact that the use of the political action which the American media are calling the Chinese card greatly hampers an agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons. And all day today world news agencies are full of reports not only that as of 1 January the United States will establish diplomatic relations with the PRC but also how the world is reacting to this event.

In diplomacy it is not only the action itself that counts but also the time it is carried out and the manner of its execution. Observers consider the theatrical announcement of a quite normal diplomatic action by the President himself on TV--at the very time that the date of the meeting on the limitation of strategic arms had been set--as not a very wise act because it attached extraordinary importance to the establishment of these relations. It is no coincidence that from Friday when U.S. TV stations were anticipating an extraordinary event, the majority of Americans asked themselves only one question: Has war broken out?

There is also a consensus that the timing of the announcement is not the most advantageous. The two actions together are clearly an unfriendly [nevlidny] act which undermines confidence in the efforts to conclude any agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons. While it was still possible yesterday to say that one of the most important agreements of the year is imminent, this certainty is now somewhat reduced. Soviet foreign policy, however, has proved more than once that it is capable of dealing calmly and with a wide view with the tactical maneuvers of the enemies of detente.

One thing is certain: According to yesterday's dispatch from our correspondent in the United States, President Carter behaved in a hypocritical manner with his TV announcement. There are strong indications that he was trying to increase his personal popularity but there is not one single indication that he was motivated by the interests of either mankind or the United States itself. Incidentally, after the failure in the Middle East, he badly needs to increase his popularity.

PRAGUE CP OFFICIALS SUPPORT CPCZ CC CONCLUSIONS

LD181044Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The conclusions of the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee were discussed today at an aktiv of Prague party officials. The deliberations in the Congress Hall of Julius Fucik Park of Rest and Culture were chaired by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague Municipal Party committee.

The application of the conclusions of the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in the sphere of activity of the city party organization was the subject of an address by Jiri Pasek, secretary of the city committee. He stressed the need for high quality and effectiveness in production, whose standard, even though planned tasks are being fulfilled, is not entirely up to the possibilities and traditions of the Prague working class. The production base of the capital city consist primarily of an extensive engineering industry, which does not fully utilize modern machines. Further reserves exist in full utilization of worktime, in greater responsibility at all levels of management and in technological discipline. Similarly, supplier-consumer relations must improve. The workers and technicians of the national enterprises of Mitas, Motorlet, Aritman, Rudy Letov, CKD-locomotive works-Sokolovo, Kablo in Hostivar and other Prague production organizations are an example of an application of higher forms of socialist competition, quality and effectiveness, while economizing on materials and energy. Likewise, high work standards on the construction of the Prague subway are the result of a successful fulfillment of pledges by us and our Soviet working people.

Those taking part in the discussion at today's aktiv of Prague CPCZ officials fully supported the conclusions of the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

At the end of the deliberations Comrade Antonin Kapek voiced the conviction that party members, together with all Prague working people, would contribute in an enterprising manner to the fulfillment of the tasks for the further development of the economy.

BILAK-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SYRIA

LD180342Y Prague CTK in English 1744 GMT 17 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, Dec 17, CETEKA correspondent--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, headed by its Presidium member and Central Committee secretary Vasil Bilak, arrived here this afternoon.

The visit, taking place at the invitation of the Syrian Ba'th Party leadership, is to strengthen the two parties' friendly cooperation.

The two parties' relations have been developed positively for many years, just as Czechoslovak-Syrian economic relations. Czechoslovakia participates in the industrialization of Syria and is an important supplier of machinery and other equipment for Syrian plants. Czechoslovakia helped Syria build the Homs oil refinery, described as a lasting symbol of Czechoslovak-Syrian cooperation. In the nearby Hamah, technological assembly has started of a tire plant with an annual capacity of 680,000 tires. In addition to complete construction, Czechoslovakia is training 80 Syrian specialists. The construction of another Czechoslovak-supplied plant was launched this year. It is a sugar mill to process 4,000 tonnes of beet a day in Dayr az-Zawr on the Euphrates. The construction of a Czechoslovak brewery with an annual capacity of 50,000 hectoliters of beer was completed at the beginning of this year on the outskirts of Damascus.

Official talks between delegations of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Syrian Ba'th Party opened shortly after Vasil Bilak's arrival. Vasil Bilak heads the Czechoslovak delegation and the Syrian delegation is led by Abdullah al-Ahmar, assistant general secretary of the Ba'th Party. The two delegations informed each other of the situation in their countries and exchanged experience in party work.

U.S., PRC ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS REPORTED

LD161052Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0742 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Washington, Peking--The United States of America and the PRC have agreed to establish diplomatic relations on 1 January 1979. This was announced in Washington and Peking early this morning. It was also announced in Washington that with the establishment of full diplomatic relations with the PRC, diplomatic relations with Taiwan will be severed.

HONECKER ADDRESSES SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD151915Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2100 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

["From the concluding address by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the ninth meeting of the SED Central Committee"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--In his concluding address to the ninth meeting of the Central Committee, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, said:

At the threshold of 1979 the ninth meeting of the Central Committee provided a balance-sheet of the implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress and outlined the tasks for the coming year. In dealing with these questions we could not overlook the fact that the exacerbation of the worldwide dispute between socialism and imperialism presents us with new problems. As became apparent in the lively and at the same time competent discussion of the Politburo report and the bill on the 1979 economic plan, we have nonetheless every reason to view the future with optimism.

The actual balance of power is determined to a decisive degree by the forward march of the forces of peace and socialism, and it is perfectly possible to foil the policy of the aggressive imperialist forces, which is directed both against socialism and the national liberation movements. However, this does not permit us to underrate the problems arising from the aggravation of the international situation, and also for the further implementation of the tasks set by the ninth congress. This affects questions of both the political and economic struggle.

Above all it is necessary to strengthen by the various forms of our ideopolitical work the confidence of the popular masses in our party and government. Their unshakable confidence and their steadfastness are decisive for the GDR's ability to continue to solve its tasks successfully in the future, under any conditions whatsoever, in accordance with the decisions of the ninth congress.

The present meeting of our Central Committee is the last in the year now drawing to a close. The year 1979 will be completely dominated by the 30th anniversary of our socialist GDR. Our people are approaching this important event in the knowledge of having created a state which is firmly anchored within the community of the fraternal countries and translates into reality with convincing achievements the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin. Thus the working class, the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia, and all working people are making the 30th anniversary of the GDR a great display to the achievements of socialism on German soil. Looking back we can state that in 1978 our party has again accomplished a great job in mastering the tasks arising from the decisions of the ninth congress, both in the domestic and international spheres.

During the debate on the Politburo report and the speech on the new economic plan it was rightly said that 1978 was a good year. The demands made on the ideopolitical and organizational work of our party during this time were surely not small ones. Nonetheless we can say, all in all without exaggeration and without false modesty, that striking, great positive changes have taken place in the life of our people. They are evidence of the successful realization of our program of growth, prosperity and stability.

The ninth meeting of the Central Committee equips the party with the answers to those questions which were raised during the party elections in the basic organisations and which are of importance for the kreis and bezirk delegates' conferences. It is obvious that considerations and action must center more than hitherto on the kind of international conditions under which we continue to fashion the advanced socialist society in our country. For this is the results of the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states provide valuable help.

We must at all times take into consideration the fact that the GDR is situated on the demarcation line between two great social systems, the alliances of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, on the stress-line between war and peace. Therefore we have an even greater responsibility to strengthen socialism, to contribute to the prosperity of the entire community of socialist states and the safeguarding of peace. Despite the imperialist machinations we view the future optimistically and consistently carry on the struggle for peaceful coexistence and detente, for the cessation of the arms race and for disarmament. All the prerequisites exist for the struggle to result in further successes which will bring us closer to the goal of securing peace for present and future generations.

You are acquainted with the documents about the course and results of the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states. The Politburo report assessed this meeting and at the same time drew attention to the conclusions deriving from it for our work. That is why, at the end of our discussion, I can concentrate on several questions whose further realization is of particular importance for our foreign policy, and last but not least for our party' political work among the masses.

In the Moscow declaration the countries of our socialist alliance set out a militant and constructive program for the next fundamental steps in the interest of peace, the cessation of the arms race, of disarmament and international cooperation. It indicates a feasible way for the solution of those key problems which arise in the present international situation and on which much depends for the life of mankind. As we all know international developments are a mixture of positive and negative aspects. The policy of detente clashes with the policy of those who wish to drag the world back to the time of the "cold war." This harbors not a few dangers. With all the more determination the most aggressive circles of monopoly capitalism must be prevented from pushing the peoples once again into walking along the brink of another world war. The struggle for peace must be intensified at the broadest international level. For this the meeting of the World Peace Council in February in Berlin next year, to which we attach great importance, will provide a powerful impulse.

The Moscow declaration names as the principal danger to peace, security and detente the arms race for which imperialism bears the sole responsibility. Recent events have borne out the correctness of this assessment. In Brussels last week NATO drew up further measures for the realization of the long-term armament program passed at the meeting of the NATO council in Washington in May 1978.

During the past 10 years NATO has spent $1.3 trillion on armaments, and this year alone more than $178 billion. Now the individual countries are asked to make an additional contribution beyond the rate of inflation for military expenditure of at least 3 percent. The military budget of the Federal Republic of Germany next year will total DM59 billion, more than a quarter of the entire budget.

The responsible NATO quarters leave no doubt about the fact that the purpose of this enormous buildup of their armaments against the socialist states is to secure military superiority over our community. Nor do they conceal their intention to act on an even more massive scale against the struggle of the peoples for national and social liberation. It will be remembered that the imperialist dreams of putting pressure on the socialist countries from a position of strength have always turned out so much hot air. It has been established that the historic process by which mankind embarks on the path of progress and refashions his life with visible achievements is irreversible. Detente creates vastly more favorable conditions for the interests of the peoples and it is precisely because of this that its imperialist enemies are so bent on returning to the course of confrontation and thereby conjure up serious dangers.

The states of the Warsaw Pact, especially the USSR, have done a tremendous job to insure that Europe can live without war for a 4th decade. They have taken the initiatives of the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee to insure further progress in international developments, which will enable the peoples to enter the 21st century under conditions of stable peace and fruitful cooperation. Our party and socialist GDR too subscribe to these great goals fully and entirely.

In accordance with the decisions of our ninth congress we contribute actively and constructively to the solution of the most urgent international question of our time, to the establishment of lasting peace. Together with the USSR and the other fraternal countries we seek to achieve the realization of the comprehensive program for the cessation of the arms race, arms limitation and disarmament. We are ready for even the most radical disarmament measures provided that the principle of equal security is observed at all stages. As avowed believers in peace and peaceful cooperation of the peoples we are however strongly opposed to the approximate equilibrium being upset by one-sided disarmament steps by the socialist countries, and of the most aggressive imperialist circles being in effect encouraged to continue their policy of aggression in various parts of the world.

The reason why the Moscow delcaration calls for the most speedy, decisive turn in the negotiations about this all-important concern in the interest of peace is that every successive day of the arms race is one day too many. Unlike the imperialists, we have never been the ones who wanted to see the world bristling with arms and mankind in constant fear of war. Nor will this ever be our wish, for peace, for the good and prosperity of all peoples is one of the ideals of communists. On the other hand, we are not pacifists, and are aware of the nature and laws of class struggle. They tell us that peace can be won only by extreme exertions, against the grim resistance of the imperialist forces hostile to it.

In view of NATO's arms program and the aggressive intentions it pursues against socialism, against the interest of the peoples, it is necessary to strengthen the defensive power of the Warsaw Pact, to consolidate constantly the unity and cohesion of our alliance on the principled basis of Marxism-Leninism. The recent meeting of the committee of defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact, which took place in the GDR capital Berlin immediately after the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, helps, as the defense minister of the USSR, Marshal Ustinov, made clear, to strengthen the cooperation between the allied armed forces and to maintain the defense capability of the Warsaw Pact states at the requisite level.

At the same time this will enable our people to harvest the fruit of 30 years of work of building socialism, and to enhance its prosperity by further deeds for socialism. The GDR's 30 years of existence are a magnificent confirmation of the vitality and influence of our alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries. They underscore clearly that the foundation of the GDR was a turning point in the history of Germany in the history of Europe. Let all those who think that they can interfere in our internal affairs in the name of the FRG Bundestag put this in their pipes and smoke it. Since 13 August 1961 at the latest it should have become clear even to former active members of the Nazi Party, the henchmen of the so-called "1,000-year reich" that world history follows a course different from the one imagined by the Brown pest.

The citizens of our republic, despite constant attempts at interference by the most aggressive FRG circles, can always assume that the revolutionary achievements of our people will continue to be reliably protected in the future. As part of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact armies, our National People's Army, all armed forces of the GDR, meet their obligations in the service of peace and the whole community of socialist states.

The Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee paid great attention to the anti-imperialist fight against colonialist and racist oppression, against neocolonialism, for independence and social progress in various areas of the world. As is evident, the machinations of international monopoly capital to stop the uprising of the people and to regain lost territories are not only a source of regional conflict, beyond that they also have a dangerous effect on the progress of detente as a whole.

This needs emphasizing especially regarding the fact that NATO has recently begun to extend its sphere of activity to the African Continent. Whether they be attempts by imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of liberated states with a socialist outlook, or its attempts to gain an economic foothold there or to absorb countries which are only poorly developed in the capitalist world economy--in all of this neocolonialism always rears its head. Our party has always regarded peace and anti-imperialist solidarity as interconnected tasks in our foreign policy, and characterized them as such in the resolutions of the ninth party congress. Wholly in this spirit we support actively the liberated countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and those still fighting for their liberation. We thus, at the same time implement the agreement by the Warsaw Pact states to oppose resolutely that imperialist policy which runs counter to the objective requirements of the development of mankind.

It is obvious--but it was also expressed at the Moscow meeting--that our joint initiatives for the safeguarding of peace will be all the more successful the stronger the positions of the socialist community of states and the firmer their unity and cohesion. During the course of our plenum the members and candidates of the Central Committee, who have appeared here, have noted that we regard it as our noble task to contribute toward unity and cohesion. This will also express the renewal of our alliance system with the fraternal countries last year. Thus, in particular with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with the USSR, greater dimensions were opened up which will reach into the next millenium. On the basis of this it will be possible to master better not a few problems for further social development in our countries, but at the same time the whole community will derive benefit from it. The results of the Moscow meeting are convincing proof of the character of socialism, the authority and effectiveness of its international campaigns. It can justly be said that the replies which the highest forum of the Warsaw Pact has given to burning questions of world politics are meeting the expectations of the peoples and are stimulating the actions of peace forces in the world. They will no doubt play a decisive role in the long term in the political and ideological confrontation which has begun concerning the continuation of detente and the safeguarding of peace. And they will deeply and positively influence the fight for new changes in the balance of power in favor of peace.

Please allow me to make a few remarks concerning domestic policy questions which the ninth meeting of our Central Committee has dealt with. When we say that the further shaping of advanced socialist society in the German Democratic Republic will make growing demands on the idpeopolitical and organizational work of the party, then this is especially true of economic and social policies. No doubt we have made an important step forward in the 1978 plan year. By the end of November our economy produced M15.2 billion worth of goods more than in the same period of the previous year. That is a considerable increase. We regard as especially significant the way in which this increase was achieved. It was achieved, more than ever before, by means of intensification, with the help of qualitative growth factors of our economy, and more than 90 percent through higher labor productivity.

Not a few problems were mastered, and there are a course a few things which we do not like. But the decisive thing is that we were able to continue successfully the life of the main task. Production results as well as improvements in the working and living conditions, which were once again achieved, are proof of this. Hence, we implement consistently the line laid down in the resolutions of the ninth party congress for the prosperity of the people.

This concerns above all the core of our sociopolitical program--housing construction. More than ever before the objective is to create as many good homes as possible--especially new buildings--with the available and planned resources and strict adherence to state expenditure norms. In this the cost-benefit analysis in the housing construction sector must be constantly improved. We continue to require dynamic growth in the building of new homes in order to increase the housing stock. This is true especially of the capital Berlin and the industrial centers of the republic.

An inseparable part of the housing construction program continues to be the maintenance of the existing housing stock. Our bezirk and kreis executive committees ought to exert greater influence on insuring that housing repairs are carried out as planned. I am thinking especially of urgent small repairs. We cannot permit building work to be carried out outside the plan which is at the expense of house repairs. Expenditure on extensive modernization projects must be lowered. Not everything which is beautiful and desirable can be realized at once. The main consideration must always be that which is important to the solution of the housing question.

It is apparent that in the course of our social development the demands on economic capacity are constantly increasing. The various processes which we have to cope with bring forth new demands on our country's economic resources. The objective is to safeguard the constantly increasing material and cultural requirements of the workers. Allied closely to this is the extension of the preconditions for the development of science and culture, education and public health. We also have to economically safeguard the defensive power of the GDR. Moreover, the resources devoted to the material-technological base, on which continued progress in the economy itself depends, are large. In view of the scientific-technological revolution, we have to plan accordingly and deploy the requisite resources.

These sociopolitical requirements must be met under specific external conditions. Socialist economic integration, in particular with the Soviet Union, is making progress. In it we see a decisive pledge for our own future development and we are in favor of speeding up the extension of this cooperation. The objective is to recognize at all levels that it is possible, even under changed foreign trade conditions, to develop purposefully our productive powers to such an extent as is necessary in order to further strengthen the economic power of the republic. The current socialist rationalization, which is taking place according to the latest findings in science and technology and the experiences of our highly qualified working class, cooperative peasants and intelligentsia, will permit us to release those workers whom we need to realize fully our plan objectives.

If we assess to what extent our economic performance can be increased we must bear in mind what has already been achieved under the present 5-year plan. As far as production is concerned we are on the whole in step with the plan although for the purpose of economic accountancy we must allow for considerable harvest shortfalls in 1976 and 1977. Everything we planned to achieve in the implementation of our social policy program for those years has been fully realized, indeed in some sectors we have done even more.

Our economic progress proves how necessary it was to make the intensification of production the principal policy of economic growth and to raise the quality and effectiveness of work everywhere. We were right to establish very demanding targets in this respect. This applies to the saving of man-hours, this applies to lowering the specific amounts of energy and materials provided, and this applies equally to the utilization of fixed assets.

In important sectors, however, it has been possible to produce far greater reserves than had originally been planned. Thus the continuity and dynamism of our economic development have been safeguarded although external economic conditions had already changed considerably to our disadvantage. Thus we have achieved not only an economic but also a political success of great import. It confirms that our approach to the solution of these tasks has been correct in principle.

Our economic strategy and tactics were adopted at the ninth congress and have been constantly perfected ever since. For the present stage we have drawn important conclusions. They extend from the development of the material-technical base according to economic complexes, via the targets for the deepening of intensification, via the acceleration of scientific-technical progress to the measures for the development of our combines.

The way we face these great demands has thus been answered by our party in a creative way. I think that the discussions of the Secretariat of the Central Committee with the first secretaries of the kreis executives in February 1978 has played an important part in this. At the ninth meeting of the Central Committee we have continued the work of the past plenary meetings for the implementation of the decisions of the ninth congress. It goes without saying that fresh questions which must be answered will always crop up in practice. The factors which have contributed to our success must be applied on the widest possible scale.

All possibilities must be explored to further raise the quality and effectiveness of work. That is the principal meaning of the competition of the working people in preparation for the GDR s 30th anniversary. The 1979 economic plan is based on the premise that reserves will be opened up on an even greater scale. The formulation of counterplans based on the greater utilization of the qualitative factors for raising performance is a primary political task for the com ng weeks and months. This work counts heavily for the successful implementation of the decisions of the ninth congress.

The decisive growth in the national income must be achieved by the economic utilization of the results of science and technology. In some sectors we have made some very encouraging achievements. Progress must now be asserted on a broader scale. The yardstick for this is derived inexorably from international standards which are determined by the advances of modern science. In order to achieve results of value for our republic one must pass the test of this necessity. Anyone avoiding it leads us to lag behind permanently, and involves heavy losses. We know how tough the contest in the field of science and technology in the international arena is. But the experience of our best combines also shows that they can move to the top.

The starting point for economic gain in this respect is a good scientific result. But this alone does not guarantee it. What must be mastered with greater efficiency is the combined process of research, investment and production. Saving of time makes research results more valuable, loss of time reduces their value. Experience bears this out. For the future of our economy it is of great importance to give greater effect to the superior possibilities of socialism. The eighth meeting of the chamber of technology has shown to what extent the members of this organization have made the acceleration of scientific-technical progress their very own concern. It was particularly noteworthy that many valuable results were the achievements of the common efforts of scientists, technicians and innovators. Everyone in a position of responsibility should encourage to the best of his ability the initiatives of the chamber of technology. The same applies to the movement of the "fair of the masters of tomorrow."

Let me say something about the production of consumer goods. We are firmly convinced that the potential at the disposal of our republic would make it possible to produce high-quality consumer goods on a far larger scale than at present. This is not a subsidiary aspect but an integral part of our economy which profoundly influences its overall effectiveness. But above all our domestic production in this sector decisively influences the level of supplies to the population. This presents a challenge to the entire economy. The targets for the manufacture of consumer goods must therefore be achieved with great reliability. At our meeting it was once again stressed how much depends on systematically safeguarding the material basis of production. I want to emphasize this. We know that this will to a large extent decide the continuity of economic processes. This is a further illustration of the extreme importance of the development of the material-technical base, especially of our own energy and raw materials base, for the future of our republic. Much has been achieved. But I want to say with equal frankness that the long-term demands in this sphere are still greater than was originally apparent.

By the decisions on microelectronics we have set a clear signpost. The fulfillment of the tasks set in this respect is of the utmost importance. We do not merely talk about scientific-technical progress. What matters is to create the concrete prerequisites for speeding it up. This concerns all sectors. The manufacture and application of microelectronic products will have an essential influence on the changes in the structure of our national economy.

To round off the argument, the task is to use indigenous and imported raw materials as economically as possible, to turn them into finished articles of a high conversion factor so as to increase substantially the economic gain for our republic. The growth of our national income is increasingly influenced by our ability to master the tasks of the external economy. There is no escaping an adjustment to the conditions of the world market. There is no other way. Our socialist agriculture in the year just gone has once again made a good contribution to the results of our economic and social policy. The targets for 1979 proceed from the premise that this positive development will continue. Every ton that is harvested is of great value for supplying the population or for industrial raw material. As far as the output of animal produce is concerned it has already been explained how rapid is the growth in consumption with which it must keep up.

The important progress made in the intensification and socialist rationalization of production in many agricultural enterprises cannot be assessed too highly. The endeavor to improve the input-output ratio and increase our national income is becoming increasingly effective. In order to make further progress good experience in this field must be applied universally. In our work today and our plans for the years ahead we can proceed from the fact that in crucial sectors our socialist agriculture is equipped with modern machines. Thus, the utilization of the existing potential has also become the greatest internal reserve for agriculture. Of course, this has consequences for practical work everywhere.

If we analyze recent developments several requirements are particularly apparent. What we need is a greater stability of yields which will enable us to make still more effective use of our livestock without major imports of grain and concentrated feed. That is why it was pointed out in connection with the discussion of the Politburo plan that remaining tasks for the effective use of natural material resources should be solved. Now as before we are faced with the task of raising the yields per hectare for grain and other crops. Nonetheless they should only be provided for in the plan in such a way that they can be achieved in reality. As you know a number of further combines will start work at the beginning of 1979. The requisite decisions have been taken. In accordance with the requirements of science, technology and production, management and planning will be further perfected. The task now is to safeguard the working capability of the combines with a view to a greater economic performance under all circumstances. To change a firm's nameplate is not enough as has been shown in the way the tasks of the Fortschritt Landmaschinen combine at Neustadt were dealt with by the Secretariat of the Central Committee. This combine comprises the decisive production units of the agricultural machinery industry. To make it a harmonic, effectively working whole, planning must now be improved in such a way that new top-standard products are introduced more purposefully into production. In addition the interlocking relations with subcontractors must be organized on a reliable basis.

The question everywhere is the genuine capacity of management, calling for the total commitment of all concerned and the cooperation of all working people. Our party will support this process at all levels with all its power, for these are questions of great importance concerning our entire society. The most important task of the superior state and economic managements is to help the directors general to exercise their new, greater responsibilities to the full. To interfere with them on points of detail or to construct a system of excessive reporting can only be harmful. The best combines of our country have shown what is possible. In short our expectations are not low. If the activity of tens of thousands of working people in enterprises and research centers is organized so purposefully that their excellent products gain them a good reputation at home and in the world market, then a combine has really grown into a powerful socialist potential. Indeed, one can say that in that case it embodies part of the strength and dynamism of our GDR. The 1979 economic plan which our Central Committee has discussed is an important program of work, a program of action for our party. Over 80 percent of the working people of our country have taken part in the discussion of its targets. At the same time they emphasize by their great achievements, by making full use of the working time to the last working day of this year, that they are fulfilling the 1978 plan and thereby underpin their commitments for tomorrow by deeds of today. Many initiatives of great value for our economic and social policy have been triggered off. Their purpose is to increase the final product of our national economy, especially to manufacture more high-quality goods for the population, for export and the requirements of our own extended reproduction. A great deal is being done to reduce input.

It is a sign of great political responsibility when the working people in many enterprises are already entering into commitments for drafting demanding counterplans. We read with pleasure in yesterday's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND that the innovators and rationalizers of Gera Bezirk have set themselves the task of drafting in 1079 a demanding counterplan amounting to 1 to 1.5 percent of industrial goods production, and of raising labor productivity over and above the plan.

At the VEB Carl Zeiss Jena the 40,000 working people have undertaken to raise the counterplan of 1.5 per cent of industrial goods production, which has already been drawn up by a further 1 percent. This is to be achieved by way of greater labor productivity and effective utilization of the material resources provided for in the plan.

We attach great importance to this fresh initiative. All this confirms in us the certainty that in the struggle for the fullfilment of the 1979 plan too we can count fully and entirely on the devotion, energy and innovative spirit of the working people of our country. At present our party elections are in full swing. It is already clear from their course so far that party collectives are discussing all these tasks in a candid, critical and constructive atmosphere of internal party democracy, and what they can do to go on implementing the decisions of the ninth congress. They are endeavoring to adapt themselves to the growing demands of our party's ideopolitical work, and to make good use of the experience gained during recent years. Through all these discussions runs like a red thread the close ties with the working people, the strengthening of that trusting relationship without which the past and future progress of our socialist society would be unthinkable. In all this the focal point is the concrete tasks and personal responsibility of every comrade. Thus the fighting strength of our party increased further.

Our party elections have always been an event of great importance for our entire society. Especially now, in view of the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the GDR, they are proving a strong impulse for activities everywhere in our country. The many valuable ideas, critical suggestions and numerous proposals from the party and works collectives are evidence of this. For us this is a golden resource and we cannot do enough to draw on it and replenish it. Every proposal by a citizen of our republic deserves to be heard and examined attentively; every idea which helps us proceed is to be translated into practice conscientiously and promptly. Nowhere must be tolerated heartlessness, narrowmindedness and bureaucratic maltreatment of people. Such phenomena are contrary to socialist ethics. Let me draw attention in this context to the Politburo's decision on 7 November, 1978 which deals with some questions concerning the approach to working people in the preparation of the GDR's 30th anniversary.

It is of course part of its close ties with the masses that a party organization should at all times be well informed about what people think and what motivates them, that it knows how to conduct the daily political discourse effectively. Practical conclusions follow this especially from the exacerbation of the ideological dispute between socialism and imperialism. Many things are happening in the world. The complicated international developments constantly demand sound answers, and social developments in our own country also give rise to many new questions. Our party organizations rightly devote special attention to the ability of all comrades to argue independently and cogently, and to strengthen in their political work among the masses the class position and socialist convictions.

Our characterization of ideopolitical work as the heart and core of party work loses none of its validity when we look to the solution of the tasks ahead. On the contrary. What makes people act, Engels said, must first pass through their heads. In recalling the great achievements we have accomplished, especially during the past 10 years, in the economic, social and cultural spheres, the problems which have been solved, the difficulties which have been surmounted, we find confirmation of an important lesson. Our path has always been accompanied by ideopolitical argument. Our party has accomplished a great and successful job to make the socialist ideology prevail increasingly against backward views and constantly new, massive attempts at ideological interference by imperialism. The main thing is that if the party steers a clear Marxist-Leninist course, if it convincingly propounds its policy, if it can base itself on the firm confidence of the masses, this will result in the emergence of tremendous strength for the implementation of its aims for the good of the people. The ninth meeting of the Central Committee will greatly assist our party in successfully solving, together with all working people, the tasks in the 30th year of the GDR's existence. We are certain that 1979 will see further, significant progress on the road of the ninth congress in the interest of socialism and peace.

REPORTAGE ON ESTABLISHMENT OF U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

Budapest Reports Relations

LD161128Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The United States of America and the PRC are to establish official diplomatic relations beginning 1 January. This was announced in a television statement by President Carter. He added that at the same time the two countries are to raise their Peking and Washington missions to the status of embassies, and the new ambassadors are expected to take up their posts on 1 March. As a prior condition to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the United States recognized the government of the PRC as the only legal government of China and in the future it will maintain merely nonofficial relations with Taiwan. Carter also announced that at the end of January Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is expected in Washington.

Correspondent Reports Carter Announcement

LD161130Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] It has been announced simultaneously in Washington and Peking that the two countries are to establish full official diplomatic relations. Here is Istvan Kulcsar's dispatch from New York: [begin recording]

[Kulcsar] Late this evening--dawn Hungarian time--President Carter made an unexpected television speech: Carter announced that the United States of America and the PRC have agreed [words indistinct] to establish full diplomatic relations from 1 January and to exchange ambassadors by 1 March. The joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations is being issued simultaneously in Peking. In the document the United States of America recognizes the government of the PRC as China's only legal government. It will maintain only cultural and economic relations with Taiwan. According to the document, in the spirit of the 1972 Shanghai declaration, it is reiterated that the United States and China are guided by the desire to reduce the danger of war and that they will not strive for hegemony or dominion over any other country in Asia or in the Pacific Ocean region and that they oppose any such striving by other states. The U.S. Government takes cognizance of the PRC stand that there is only one China and that Taiwan is a part of it.

Carter added some other comments to the joint communique, which is described by the two sides as historic. He said that the United States of America will continue, on a non-government level, to maintain close friendly relations with Taiwan. He pointed out that he had been given an assurance that nothing endangers the [word indistinct] with Taiwan. Carter announced that, at his invitation, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chinese vice premier, will visit Washington at the end of January.

At the end of his 4-minute speech the President once more said that the development of U.S.-Chinese relations serves only peace.

Carter's speech was complemented with important extracts by U.S. commentators, who had previously been given a semiofficial briefing. According to them, the establishment of diplomatic relations was initiated by the Chinese side and the exchange of messages in this regard (?took place) barely 10 days before.

Peking, renouncing its previous stance, no longer demanded as a prior condition that the United States of America renounce its military agreement with Taiwan. The United States of America has ample time for this in the future, and (?a part of) the treaty can remain in force. What is more, the United States of America will continue, at a reduced rate, to deliver arms to the Taiwan regime. At the same time, as they said, it has no intention to sell arms to the PRC. The first U.S. ambassador to Peking will be Leonard Woodcock, the present head of the U.S. liaison office in Peking, (?or) [words indistinct] present (?U.S. Secretary of) [word indistinct], who is (?liked) in Peking because of his pronounced anti-Soviet attitude.

Finally, a few hours before the announcement, President Carter briefed the Soviet Government about the establishment of U.S.-PRC diplomatic relations via Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to Washington. [end recording]

Timing of Relations Reported

LD170046Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary on establishment of U.S.-PRC relations]

[Text] According to today's New York TIMES, the timing of the establishment of U.S.-PRC diplomatic relations is regarded as strange in Washington as well--namely that it coincided with the final stages of the SALT negotiations. Yet, the paper says, the U.S. administration could not reject the Chinese initiative. This is understandable. While Jimmy Carter presumably had prepared for a different announcement at the end of the Camp David deadline, at least this way he was able to provide a sensation connected with the Far East in place of the one connected with the Middle East.

However, perhaps it was not alien to the White House either to time things this way, to announce Teng's visit to Washington at the same time as a Soviet-American summit is under preparation. It would be a pity to be taken aback at this--this is the reality of our world today; this is how Washington endeavors to maintain its balancing act. Admittedly, the significance is very different.

It is also understandable that the prospect of SALT makes Peking nervous, so it has made concessions with regard to Taiwan. Hua Kuo-feng admitted at his morning press conference that Washington could not be dissuaded from continuing to supply weapons to Taiwan. It might be suspected that Peking would eventually subordinate the question of principle regarding Taiwan to its anti-Soviet stance, if only because this is the mortgage for Western loans worth billions. In other words, the news is far from surprising, although it was presented in a way designed to cause surprise. Even Nixon and Kissinger could be jealous of Carter on this score.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States has been in the cards for some time; Carter's predecessors were reluctant to take the step because of complicating factors in domestic politics. Teng has now simplified Carter's task, although the complaining voices from Taiwan were conveyed to the President by a few stern senators. But for Henry IV, Paris was worth a mass; for Jimmy Carter, Peking is worth a few hostile voices.

OVARI-LED DELEGATION TO SOFIA CONFERENCE DEPARTS

LD170655Y Budapest MTI in English 1054 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 16 (MTI)--Led by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP delegation left Saturday morning Sofia where it had attended the international ideological conference called "The Building of Socialism and Communism and International Progress" organized by the international periodical, PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM and by the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee. The Hungarian delegation were seen off at Sofia's Central Railway Station by Ognjan Dojnov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

LAZAR, GASPAR CHAIR JOINT GOVERNMENT, TU MEETING

LD151122Y Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 14, (MTI)--Leaders of the government and of the National Trade Union Council had a meeting in Budapest on Thursday under the leadership of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the National Trade Union Council (NTUC).

The talks covered joint tasks connected with the accomplishment of next year's people's economic plan. It was stated that first of all the improvement of the people's economic balance, the increase in efficiency, progress in the structure of products and a reduction of expenditure were needed in order to consolidate the achievements realized so far in production and in raising the living standards as well as to provide sound foundation for future development.

In 1979 more attention has to be paid to the distribution even better than so far of the financial means designed to improve living and working conditions. The aim is to realize the increase in average wages and salaries in a differentiated way. Earnings have to be linked to performance and have to encourage growing production. The heads of the government and of the NTUC agreed that the continuity of goods supply has to be ensured and an organized control of consumers prices has to be realized.

HAVASI ADDRESSES NATIONAL TU COUNCIL MEETING

LD160044Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The present economic situation demands the improvement of quality and better utilization of reserves, said Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the party Central Committee, at the session of the National Trade Union Council. He stressed that the everyday practice of economic direction, including the modernization of organization, must be improved. He also pointed out that those who believe higher requirements are needed for a short, transitional period only, after which incorrect trends can be resumed, are wrong.

Restrictions will last for years and we cannot give up rational economic activity even after the problems have eased. With the amendment of the system of regulators and, if necessary, by measures of the authorities the government will encourage enterprises to manage their affairs in accordance with the new requirements. The most important thing, however, is political education which insures that collectives everywhere clearly know the reasons for the measures. It is here that the trade unions can be most helpful.

It was stressed at the session that the extension of the wage system according to quality must be encouraged; the basis of material and moral recognition can only be the quality of work done. The trade unions must press for the protection of the workers' interests and the improvement of social services. Ferenc Trethon, minister of labor, pointed out that work done well is in the interest of enterprises because wage increases can come only from production in the factories.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES DRAFT BUDGET, ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD151814Y Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 15, (MTI)--The Hungarian National Assembly's planning and budgetary committee discussed at its Friday meeting the draft budget for next year and major economic issues. This meeting marked the end of preparations for the autumn session. The deputies first heard the views on the bills of representatives from other parliamentary committees and then the delegates to the planning and budgetary committee voiced their opinion about the same issue.

The debate was summed up by Finance Minister Lajos Faluveci. The minister underlined that the 1979 budget was in harmony with the Central Committee's resolutions, with this year's parliamentary report of the chairman of the Council of Ministers as well as with the stands of the parliamentary committees. There is no question about completely new economic-political decisions and exaggerations have to be avoided. The requirements of the regulating system have to have a direct effect both at factories and in bureaus, because the implementation of the plans depends on production. Next year's targets have to be outlined by concrete, tangible examples and not by generalities, the minister added. For instance, the control of the rate of increase does not mean that production is to be stepped up everywhere only to a small extent, because in case of manufacturing goods corresponding with the people's economic interests the output may grow even by 20 percent in 1979.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY

LD151238Y Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 14, (MTI)--Attila Madarasi, undersecretary at the Hungarian Finance Ministry, spoke about next year's draft budget at the Thursday meeting of the National Assembly's Industrial Committee. He stated that efficient work has to be performed where products are turned out economically and in cases when production is done with deficit a "no" has to be said to raising the production. The government is encouraging for better management by making stricter the financial conditions and by raising the general requirements. The enterprises have to adjust themselves to the external and internal conditions by planning, work organization and changes in the structure of products. Among the unfavourable phenomena this year the undersecretary listed the management of reserves worse than before and the rapid increase in management costs not in direct contact with production. The undersecretary declared that in cases when reasonable solution cannot be found the supervisory authorities have to resort more resolutely to stopping the production of uneconomical goods, by closing factory units, plants and finally companies. It goes without saying that enterprises working in line with the people's economic interests can develop dynamically in the coming years, too, for this they even receive state support.

BRIEFS

MINING DISASTER IN KOMLO--Because of a gas explosion there was a landslide at the second level of the Zobak pit in Komlo on the night of 8 December, which buried and killed 6 miners. In the course of rescue operations, two others were brought out with minor injuries. An investigation has been initiated by the police, the technical mining inspectorate and experts. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Dec 78 p 5 AU]

ESTABLISHMENT OF U.S.-PRC DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS REPORTED

LD161636Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The PRC and the United States have agreed to establish diplomatic relations as of January next year, according to a report carried by REUTER 1 hour ago. The communique issued by the White House says that the United States has recognized the Government of the PRC as the only legal Chinese government. The United States, who at present maintains diplomatic relations with Taiwan, will continue its cultural, economic and other contacts there after 1 January. The exchange of ambassadors between the United States and the PRC will take place on 1 March.

It is worth adding that the United States will withdraw its remaining military personnel from Taiwan within 4 months. It has been also agreed that Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who is regarded as the number two personality in China, will pay an official visit to the United States at the end of the year.

U.S. INTENTION TO CONTINUE TO SUPPLY ARMS TO TAIWAN REPORTED

LD180923Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, speaking at a press conference on the announced establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the PRC, said that the U.S. administration intends to supply arms to Taiwan during the whole of next year despite the breaking-off of diplomatic relations. Vance recalled that what is known as the U.S.-Taiwan defense treaty will only be terminated on 1 January 1980.

GIEREK MAKES CONCLUDING SPEECH AT PARTY PLENUM 14 DEC

LD142332Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The debates of the 13th PZPR Central Committee plenum continued to center on the report: "For the Full Implementation of Socioeconomic Tasks in 1979; For Shaping Party and Civic Responsibility in Their Realization," which was read yesterday by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

The first to speak in the debate was Zdzislaw Legomski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and Voivode of Katowice. He was followed by: Antoni Polowniak, deputy member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Elblag; Franciszek Kaim, deputy premier, minister of metallurgy and member of the party Central Committee; Stanislaw Kulesza, deputy member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Leszno; Eugenia Kempara, deputy member of the Central Committee and president of the National Council of Polish Women; Jozef Adamek, member of the Central Committee, shot-firer from the Walbrzych coal mines; Tadeusz Grabski, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Konin; Jozef Blajet, member of Central Committee, metal-worker and brigade leader at the Zrem-Makrum engineering works in Bydgoszcz; Henryk Swiderski, deputy member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Chelm; Jozef Pajestka, member of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers; Kazimierz Balawajder, deputy member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Krosno; Jozef Pacer, member of the Central Committee and brigade leader at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk. The discussion was summed up by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

[Gierek--begin recording] Dear comrades; esteemed gathering, our debates are about to be concluded. During our discussion, the main subject of which were the economic tasks for 1979, the Politburo report has gained acceptance and support. We now have an outline for a program of action. We must take this program and the provisions of the economic plan to all party members and all working people, to every industrial enterprise and to every farm.

The guiding thought for our action is to make sure that the social policy laid down by the seventh congress of our party is implemented. The aims of this policy are close to every Polish family; they enjoy the support of the whole community. It is a matter for our party, for the trade unions, and youth and social organizations, to transform that support into professional and civic activeness, into better performance of our duties, everyday discipline, reliability and endurance.

The way to better living conditions leads, as I said yesterday, through better quality of work; there is no other way, comrades. To spread this truth is the most important task in the whole of our ideological training work, in all its sectors. The conditions within which we are working at present, within which our country is developing are more complex than in the first half of the seventies.

It was stressed justly in the discussion that the tasks facing us in 1979 are not easy; therefore, there is all the more need for the prudent and effective mobilization of our whole community in carrying out these difficult tasks. There is need, comrades, for such traits as activeness, endurance, and consistency; and sometimes also patience and resistance in the face of unfavorable circumstances. There is a need, above all, for discipline from top to bottom, at every level of management, at every job.

We will place greater stress, in the whole of our activity, on checking on the implementation of entrusted tasks; we will more consistently take people and institutions to account for the implementation of their duties.

During our discussion we spoke about difficulties. We know these difficulties well. We have stressed in the Politburo report that despite great effort our economy was still unable to meet all needs. Let us take for example the matter of market supplies, comrades, since 1971 consumption of meat and its products increased in Poland by an average of 17 kg per person. Nevertheless, not inconsiderable difficulties continue to be experienced in our market in meeting the demand for meat.

There are many reasons for this. We speak openly about these reasons and these difficulties; we hide nothing. During the same period the incomes of our population were growing very rapidly because we have carried out great income and welfare programs; we have considerably increased all wages and particularly the lowest wages and old age and other pensions; and, comrades, it was a necessary policy, a correct policy which corresponded to the aspirations and interests of working people, although it did for a time contribute to market stresses.

Clearly we could have chosen another, easier policy: A lower pace of development, slower growth of pay, as was often the case in the past. But this would have been incorrect, contrary to the interest of our people; it would have been shortsighted.

Let us take another problem: The housing situation. We know the scale of our present housing difficulties very well. We also know that efforts made so far, althouth considerable, could not solve this problem. The reason for this is that we have had to provide enormous outlays for the development of the housing construction base and building materials production. It is only on this basis that we will be able to continue to accelerate the implementation of our housing program, that we will be able to achieve the aims which the Central Committee has outlined and which our whole community has accepted.

We are experiencing relatively considerable difficulties in energy supplies, whereas, after all, we have doubled in the current decade the power installed in our power stations. However, and this must be remembered, energy consumption is growing exceptionally rapidly, and this includes consumption by our industry which is being developed and modernized, energy consumption is growing in our better equipped households, on our farms which are being technically improved. This, therefore, is a disproportion which has taken shape in the process of very rapid development; a disproportion which we must overcome by both continued development of our power industry and by more rational use of that energy.

The same can be said of our transport industry, and this has also been broached in our discussion. Comrades, we have built more than a few roads and railway lines. We are modernizing our transport industry rapidly. One, two and three years ago, and to a lesser degree now, I have been getting tens and even hundreds of letters asking: Why are you doing this?

Would it not perhaps have been better to slate that money for other purposes? Comrades, if we had not undertaken those great investments connected with streamlining our transportation, I am afraid that we would have considerably more trouble than we are enduring at the present time. The rise in industrial production, however, is causing at present an increase in the tasks of foreign transportation on a scale which creates tension. I believe that this is a temporary phenomenon. It will considerably decrease when the investments currently being made in transport are completed. At the moment we should alleviate these difficulties through better organization of transportation and by more rational elimination of unnecessary transportation.

But that is what we are doing. We are doing it daily, it could be protested that we are not effective enough yet. But, comrades, we are doing it. Maybe not all of us, but if we are talking about the central authorities here, then they are trying in this respect to do the maximum. One can say, comrades, that the tensions in the power industry, in transportation and in some other sectors could be avoided if industrial production were expanded more slowly.

I have to say that this would not be possible, and what is more, I believe that it would not be right in conditions where the millions-strong generation
has entered adult life; they are our nation's hope, for whom it was necessary to guarantee modern, well-equipped workplaces. From the historic viewpoint this was our big chance. It was our duty to develop industry and give people work. The general line of the socio-economic policy of our party and our society, I am convinced, is right.

Two successive congresses outlined this general course. We specified this policy at sessions of the Central Committee. Comrades, our socioeconomic policy cannot be assessed unilaterally, on only the basis of successes or only on the basis of difficulties. This policy must be assessed mutilaterally, according to the scale of the problems which it tackles and according to the far-reaching results it brings.

Comrades, I an convinced that with this approach to the matter we will always find a common language with the working class, with all its patriots and that, as has we have up to now, we will concentrate the nation's efforts on the fulfillment of the tasks facing us, on the disciplined surmounting of obstacles and difficulties.

Now a little personal reminiscence. When I was entrusted in December 1970 with the post of first secretary, I was aware, dear comrades, of the difficulties to be overcome; difficulties ensuing particularly from the failure of our state's potential to keep up with society's needs.

Today, 8 years from that day, I can say with conviction that we have taken a giant step forward on the road of social and economic progress. The Polish landscape has changed; our towns and villages have changed; the profile of our nation's life has changed for the better.

And this is something there can be no question about. At the same time, despite these tremendous achievements, our possibilities are considerably short of meeting social needs. These needs are increasing in proportion to the development of our country and to the development of the culture of our nation, and I think that in 5 years' time and in 10 years' time these needs will not be reduced in the least. Apart from this, I think that we still talk too little about where these difficulties come from. And I think we say even less about how we can overcome these difficulties together.

In 1980, at the beginning of the year, the eighth party congress will be held. It will map out a program for the development of Poland for the next 10-year period, building on the firm foundation of what--through the work of the nation and under the leadership of our party--has been achieved and will continue to be achieved in the present 10-year period. Of course, we shall also, in future, have to tackle difficult tasks, and we shall have to overcome more than one obstacle. This is a general rule in development. This is also a particular feature of our times. It is not only us, dear comrades, but the whole of mankind which is faced with difficult problems, especially in the sphere of foodstuffs, raw materials and power. It is my opinion that the socioeconomic policies attempt to meet these problems, and from the viewpoint of the future, they will insure that Poland has a good position. In the struggle for this, I am deeply convinced, it is worth wrestling with difficulties. It is necessary to tackle increasingly new tasks, and it is necessary to overcome them.

There are, dear comrades, basic preconditions for the fulfillment of next year's tasks and for coming to the eighth congress with good results in the implementation of the program outlined at the seventh congress. We have done a lot to modernize production forces, to accelerate scientific-technical progress, and to improve the social conditions of work. For 2 years now we have been concentrating our efforts and resources in the most important sectors. By being steadfast and efficient in what we do we should reap in the next few years the results of not only our present but also previous efforts and previous expenditures.

Dear comrades, I think it is possible to maintain that the discussion has confirmed in full the conformity of the views of the members of the Central Committee with the stance contained in the report of the Politburo and in the materials presented to you, comrades. Awareness of the existing reserves and of the possibilities and ways of releasing them and setting them in motion has found full expression in the speeches and has determined their content. A feature of these speeches has been the concern for implementing in an even better and more efficient manner the decisions of the seventh congress in the steadfast aspiration to build up the strength of Poland and the prosperity of Poles. This, in my opinion is where the value of our session lies and where testimony to the great responsibility of the Central Committee and the leading aktiv of our party and state lies.

Dear comrades, we also presented in the Politburo report an account of the proceedings at the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states. I wish to express satisfaction with the fact that the stance of our delegation, determined by concern for the primary interests of the state and people, was accepted and received the support of the Central Committee.

I would like to thank you sincerely for this. In conclusion I would also like to inform the Central Committee about the proposals of the Politburo regarding the subjects of the next two sessions. We inted to devote the first of them to the problem of the development of small-scale industry. Past experiences point to the need to increase this industry's share in the structure of the national economy, to define its functions and tasks. This should, in our opinion, be reflected in the premises of the next 5-year plan. The plenum should define the trends for the further development of small-scale industry, treated as an important component of our economic policy, whose growing importance results from the need for better supplies to the market, services, cooperation and so on. We are also seeing in the development of small-scale industry a real possibility of accelerating the socio-economic activation of parishes and small urban centers.

The subsequent session would deal with broadly conceived problems of the consolidation of the family and the streamlining of society's health care. During the last 8 years we have done much for the family in the sphere of social payments, construction of homes, education, and the production of articles and installations facilitating the running of a household. However, we still have much to do in this sphere. It is worthwhile considering, therefore, the implementation of past decisions in family matters and the further trends of actions in this respect. I believe that there exists a social need in this regard. Matters related to health care are closely connected with the subject of family development and, therefore, the development of the people. There are still areas which have been neglected in this sphere, and new problems connected with the penetration of modern industrial civilization into all spheres of human life are appearing. As you know, we have reorganized the health service. We have extended medical care to all social groups. The time has come to assess the situation and to consider what we can and ought to do in this important matter.

The proposed subjects are close to the everyday concerns and needs of society; they are of great significance for the nation's living conditions, for the implementation of the social program adopted by the seventh congress. Our party will continue to do everything to realize this program successfully and completely.

Esteemed comrades, our present session is the last in 1978. It has not been an easy year, and all members of the Central Committee, our entire aktiv, have had to tackle and implement many difficult tasks. I believe that in the vast majority the effects of these efforts are worthy of praise. Appealing to the working class, to the working people, for a better execution of daily tasks, we must demand more from ourselves. This concerns all activists of our party, it concerns the entire state cadre. I know, comrades, that while working with devotion in various sectors of political and economic life, you are giving your efforts and time to fulfill your given tasks to the optimum, often at the expense of leisure and personal affairs. I would like to express to you for this deep and cordial thanks, and I would like to address sincere words from this rostrum to all activists and workers of our party's apparatus, to the state and economic cadres: We value most highly your commitment, your abilities, and your knowledge.

Knowing your devotion to the party and the nation, we turn to you when tackling difficult problems of the country's development, and we know that we can always rely on you. I am convinced that our work, as always, will also be characterized in the future by mutual assistance and mutual goodwill. Mobilizing all our forces, uniting the nation around the superior goal of the well-being of the socialist fatherland, we will cope with the tasks for next year and future years. Let us wish together, dear comrades, that the fruit of our toil should serve better and better our nation, that it should serve better and better the cause of socialism. [applause] [end recording]

After the speech by Edward Gierek, the Central Committee unanimously adopted the resolutions of the 13th plenum. Here are their contents:

The PZPR Central Committee fully endorses the assessments contained in the report of the Politburo of the Central Committee, delivered by Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee, entitled: "For the Full Implementation of Socioeconomic Tasks in 1979, for Shaping Party and Civil Responsibility in Their Realization," deeming it a directive for the actions of all party links and members, organs of state authorities and administration, mass social and self-government organizations. The Central Committee expresses the conviction that the premises of the national socioeconomic plan for 1979, submitted to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic by the government, correspond to current conditions and will serve the further implementation of the resolutions of the Seventh PZPR Congress. The Central Committee commits the Politburo of the Central Committee to elaborate a program for political, organizational and propaganda work to back up the implementation of the decisions of the 13th plenum of the Central Committee. The Central Committee calls on all PZPR members and candidates to take the lead in the realization of the tasks mapped out at the 13th plenum of the Central Committee.

Here is the second resolution:

The PZPR Central Committee fully endorses the position taken by the delegation of the Polish People's Republic under Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of Central Committee, at the Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty states. This position conforms with the vital interests of the Polish people, with the requirements of security and the needs for the further socioeconomic development of the Polish People's Republic, with the steadfast aspiration for the consolidation of peace, which represents the greatest asset of our nation and all other nations in Europe and the world. The declaration adopted at the conference, and the proposals it contained and endorsed, and the new initiatives of the community of socialist states indicate the only correct way for the deepening of the process of detente and the integral realization of the Final Act of Helsinki on the basis of the inviolability of the political and territorial status quo created in Europe after World War II and by postwar developments. They are aimed at the halting of the dangerous arms race and the initiation of real disarmament, which is a key condition for international security at present. The development of the international situation demands a further streamlining of the functioning of the Warsaw Treaty, the fraternal political and defensive alliance which stands guard over the achievements of all the countries of the socialist community and plays a great part in the safeguarding of security and peace in Europe. In view of the increased armament by leading NATO centers, it is necessary at the same time to strengthen the united armed forces of the treaty. The PZPR, which deems the constant concern for the independence, security, and peaceful conditions for the country's development as its supreme duty toward the whole people, will continue to strengthen the guarantees contained in the expanding potential of the country and its alliances, so that Poland can make an increasing contribution to the building of a durable peace in Europe and the world. The plenary session of the Central Committee ended with the singing of the Internationale.

MORE ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES, GREETINGS

Party Leaders Attend Meetings

LD152145Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the unification of the Polish workers movement and the creation of the PZPR, ceremonial meetings of party organizations took place today nationwide, in many of which Politburo members and members of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee took part.

Edward Babiuch attended a meeting held at the railroad rolling stock repair works in Minsk Mazoqiecki; Henryk Jablonski at a plenary session of the worker party committee in the Warynaki building machinery factory in Warsaw; Mieczyslaw Jagielski at a meeting of the executive of the PZPR voivodship committee in Lublin; Stanislaw Kania at a meeting of the basic party organization at the PZPR Central Committee; Jan Szydlak in the scientific-production center of the PZL light aircraft factory in Warsaw; Jozef Tejchma in the district party organization No 1 in the office of the Council of Ministers; Kazimierz Barczikowski in the Szatkowski machinery and apparatus construction works in Krakow; Jerzy Lukaszewicz in the basic party organization in the political section of Polish television; Tyszard Frelek in the Polish Institute for International Affairs; Alojzy Karkosza at the Nowotko machine factory and at the Warsaw Polytechnic; Jozef Pinkowski at the Ursus machine factory and Zdzislaw Zandarowski in the basic party organization at the party Central Committee.

CPSU, SED Send Greetings

LD141736Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 14 Dec 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the 30th anniversary of the PZPR and the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Poland, the CPSU Central Committee has sent a telegram to the PZPR Central Committee in which it conveys, on behalf of Soviet communists and the whole Soviet people, to all communists and working people of People's Poland warm fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations.

Also in connection with the 30th anniversary of the unification of the Polish workers movement, the ZSL supreme committee and the SED Central Committee have sent letters to the PZPR Central Committee, in which they convey to all party members and the whole working class warm fraternal greetings.

A gala concert will be held in Warsaw today on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the unification of the Polish workers movement and the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Poland.

Pact Countries Send Greetings

LD152252Y Warsaw PAP in English 2136 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Dec, PAP--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of unification of the Polish working class movement and 60th anniversary of foundation of the Communist Party of Poland, successive messages were received by the PUWP Central Committee from leaders of the brotherly parties of the socialist countries.

The PUWP is a worthy successor to the revolutionary tradition of the Polish working class movement, the message from the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia stressed. The PUWP has firmly based the task of building modern socialist Poland on friendly cooperation and alliance with the USSR and other socialist states.

The message sent in by the SED of GDR emphasized the close alliance of the PUWP and SED rooted in Marxism-Leninism which permitted not only to overcome the difficult burden of history in relations between the two states, but also to establish truly new, socialist links.

The message from the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party points to the successful development of bilateral relations. A decisive contribution to this cooperation has been made by the fraternal links between the PUWP and the HSWP, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Bulgarian Communist Party said in its message to the PUWP that all-round cooperation of both parties, countries and nations, based on unanimity of views and actions keeps widening.

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party assured the Polish leadership in its message that Romanian communists and nation rejoice over the successes of Poland in her socialist building. It also expressed the belief that friendship between the two parties and nations will further develop in the interest of peace and socialism.

Tito, Others Send Greetings

LD171237Y Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Dec, PAP--In connection with the 30th anniversary of unification of the Polish working class movement and the formation of the Polish United Workers' Party and the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Poland, the leadership of the PUWP has been receiving congratulatory messages from communist and working cla parties in other countries.

A message from Yugoslav leader Josip Broz Tito, wishing Polish communists further successes in socialist building, emphasized that "the working people of socialist Poland, led by their party, have achieved significant results in socialist building and in the development of social relations. We wish the relations and cooperation between our countries and parties to continue to develop for the sake of the cause of peace, democracy, socialism and progress," says the message.

A message from the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam emphasized the successes of the Polish nation. They constitute the great contribution of the PUWP and the fraternal Polish nation into the strengthening of the power of socialist community and into the joint struggle of the world's nations for peace, independence of nations, democracy and socialism.

Messages have also come from the Workers' Party of Korea and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

GIEREK CONGRATULATES TRYBUNA LUDU STAFF ON ANNIVERSARY

LD171251Y Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Dec, PAP--Thirty years ago, on December 16, 1948, the first issue of the TRYBUNA LUDU newspaper was published. It appeared on the day following the unification of the Polish working class movement, the Polish Workers' Party (PPR) and the Polish Socialist Party (PPS), which took place during the workers' unity congress.

TRYBUNA LUDU, the organ of the Central Committee of the PUWP, has a circulation of about 1.5 million copies daily. It expresses and popularizes the policy of the PUWP and simultaneously is an important institution of socialist democracy, an instrument of party dialogue, information, and shaping civic attitudes.

In connection with the paper's anniversary, the PUWP CC first secretary, Edward Gierek has sent a congratulatory letter to the editorial staff of TRYBUNA LUDU in which he wrote among other things: "For thirty years, your newspaper has faithfully accompanied our party, disseminating its policy and consolidating in the conscience of the Polish society, the indissoluble union of the socialist construction with the successful future of our motherland, the Polish People's Republic. Your newspaper spreads patriotism and internationalistic solidarity with forces of progress worldwide, friendship with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries."

Lukaszewicz Attends Editorial Meeting

LD171255Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Today, on TRYBUNA LUDU's anniversary, a meeting of its editorial team was held in Warsaw. Jerzy Lukaszewicz, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, who is also the chairman of TRYBUNA LUDU's editorial council, attended. During the meeting a group of long-serving, deserving employees of the daily were given state decorations and certificates of appreciation. Congratulating those who were decorated, Jerzy Lukaszewicz expressed his conviction that the whole editorial team will continue to serve well the cause of popularization among all Poles the (?matters) and problems connected with the implementation of the country's socioeconomic development program as outlined by the party.

L'UNITA CITES POLES' ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL ISSUES

LD151455Y Milan L'UNITA in Italian 13 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Franco Fabiani dispatch: "Settling Accounts in Warsaw"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw--"The forecasts for the leap toward the year 2000," I am told at the editorial office of the weekly POLITIKA, "have almost ignored the fact that, while the fourth generation is already working in the factories of the industrialized countries, in the majority of our new establishments we still only have the first generation, and that almost half the young workers come from the countryside, where they lived until they were 14-15 years old, and have been working in industry for less than 5 years. In other words, they have no industrial tradition. Should this have been taken into account?"

"The workers' revolt at Radom and Ursus in 1976," I am told at the editorial office of the weekly POLITIKA, which was the standardbearer of the political change following Gdansk and Szczecin, "when the workers forced the government to cancel the newly announced price increases, remains not only a warning signal but a sign of unrest which concerns not only the effects of a difficult economic maneuver for dealing with the repercussions of the world recession which was abundantly imported. The unrest is due above all, we feel, to a mode of administration and government which no longer corresponds to the present, to the country's degree of development, to its much more complex apparatus, to the spirit of the new generations, who are more aware and freer from the complexes and stereotypes of the past."

There has been much new discussion in recent weeks of the need to implement a remedial program, an economic maneuver which will reestablish the balance between supply and demand after years of fast industrialization. "A price increase is inevitable," we are told at the economy ministry, "but we must safeguard living standards and take all the political and psychological factors into account." Hitherto there has been a large-scale policy of subsidies, which accounts for 12 percent of the state budget. But, especially because of the absence of goods on the market, savings have reached 400 billion zloty, almost half the national income. This constitutes a form of hidden inflation.

BRIEFS

TU COOPERATION WITH MEXICO--A delegation of the Polish Central Trade Union Council which has visited Mexico under Jan Pawlak had talks with the leaders with the Mexican labor congress on the subject of social achievements of the working people in the two countries, the role of trade unions, the international unity of the trade union movement, and the prospects for Polish-Mexican trade union cooperation. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS U.S.-PRC ESTABLISHING DIPLOMATIC TIES

AU161437Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 16 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The PRC and the United States have agreed to establish diplomatic relations as of 1 January 1978, announces NCNA citing a joint PRC-U.S. communique released in Peking. According to the U.S. statement, on 1 January 1979 the United States will notify Taiwan that diplomatic relations are broken off and the mutual defense treaty between the United States and Taiwan is cancelled.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PLENUM TO BE CONVENED 21 DEC

AU151628Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The bureau of the Grand National Assembly has decided that the plenary proceedings of the eighth session of the seventh legislature should be resumed on Thursday, 21 December, at (?1000).

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 16 DEC

AU161432Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 16 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic, arrived this afternoon in Bucharest on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On his arrival at Otopeni Airport the guest was met by Stefan Andrei and other officials.

Talks Begin

AU162030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 16 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Dec, AGERPRES--The talks started on December 16 between the foreign ministers of Romania and France, in Bucharest. Passing in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the talks occasioned a reviewing of the present situation and of the perspectives in the development of the relations between Romania and France. The sides highlighted with satisfaction their continuously ascending course, the will to enlarge bilateral relations in various domains of mutual interest. They examined new possibilities meant to deepen and diversify the Romanian-French collaboration politically, economically, culturally, technically, scientifically and in other domains of activity.

Talks End

AU171820Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 17 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Talks ended in Bucharest today between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Francois-Poncet. Their discussions on bilateral relations highlighted the sides' desire to identify mew specific possibilities and actions designed to further commercial exchanges, cooperation in various areas of common interest, especially in the machine-building industry, in education, science and culture, and in third markets. The two foreign ministers also exchanged detailed views on certain current international issues.

They stressed the need to intensify efforts to accentuate the trend toward detente, to fully implement the provisions of the CSCE Final Act, to adopt efficient disarmament measures, to solve interstate conflicts through political means or negotiations, to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, and to establish a climate of peace, understanding, security and cooperation among peoples.

SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT BAKR DEPARTS BUCHAREST

AU162031Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 16 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Dec, AGERPRES--The Sudanese delegation led by Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, minister of foreign affairs, who paid an official visit to Romania for the third session of the joint Romanian-Sudanese commission of economic and technical cooperation, left Bucharest in the afternoon of December 14.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOMALI MINING MINISTER

LD152053Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Dec, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu received in the afternoon of [words indistinct] Hussein A. Qasim, minister of mineral resources and water of the Democratic Republic of Somalia, now visiting Romania.

The Somali minister handed over to the Romanian head of state a message of friendship from Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Somalia.

During the interview, they evoked the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Somalia, expressing interest in [word indistinct] expanding and developing the cooperation in various domains of mutual interest, mineral resources and water included. Discussed were also current questions of the international situation, with emphasis on the need for eliminating the hotbeds of tension and conflict still existing in various zones of the world, solving peacefully the interstate disputed issues, establishing new relations, grounded on equality and justice apt to secure broad collaboration among nations, the economic and social progress of all world peoples.

In connection with the situation in Africa, stress was laid on the importance of solving politically, by negotiations, by the African states themselves, of the disputed issues emerged on the [word indistinct] with the observing of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and mutual non-interference in internal affairs, in the interest of achieving relations of good neighbourliness and peaceful collaboration, of solidarity and mutual assistance.

Ministers Hold Talks

LD152055Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had a talk on December 15 with Hussein A. Qasim, minister of mineral resources and water of the Democratic Republic of Somalia.

On the occasion, they highlighted the positive evolution of the Romanian-Somali relations, and it was appreciated that there are possibilities of intensifying the relations of bilateral collaboration in the political, economic, technic-scientific and cultural domains, of developing the collaboration between Romania and Somalia in the international arena.

The Somali minister also had an interview with Gheorghe Dobra, first deputy minister of mining, oil and geology. The possibilities of collaboration between the two countries were analyzed, in geological tapping and fructification of hydrocarbon resources and other useful mineral substances.

ANDREI MEETS WITH CYPRIOT COMMERCE MINISTER

LD152046Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest 15 Dec, AGERPRES--On December 15, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview with Andreas Papayeoryiou, minister of commerce and industry of the Republic of Cyprus. The same day, the Cypriot minister, who is visiting Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government, had talks at the Ministry of Machine Building Industry with Cornel Pinzaru, deputy minister.

Ceausescu Receives Cypriot Minister

AU152014Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Andreas Papayeoryiou, minister of commerce and industry of the Republic of Cyprus, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Romanian Government. The reception was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

The meeting occasioned an exchange of greetings between Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. During the talk the sides expressed satisfaction with the development of Romanian-Cypriot relations in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other fields of mutual interest. They also expressed the desire to expand cooperation between our countries, with the conviction that it serves both countries and peoples as well as the cause of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world.

Discussing certain topical international issues, the sides emphasized the need to intensify relations of cooperation between Balkan countries to strengthen trust and ties of neighborliness in order to turn the region into an area of peace and cooperation, and to consolidate and develop cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. In this respect they stressed the need to peacefully solve the Cypriot problems as soon as possible in order to insure the independence and sovereignty of this state and to guarantee the peaceful coexistence of the two Cypriot communities in a free and united state.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

Trade Accord Signed

ID152050Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 15 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Dec, AGERPRES--Friday afternoon, in Bucharest, the long-term trade accord was signed between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania (?and the Government of) the Republic of Cyprus. The accord gives rise to new possibilities for increasing and diversifying the trade and payments exchanges between the two countries. For Romania, the document was signed by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and for Cyprus, by Andreas Papayeoryiou, minister of commerce and industry.

ITALIAN SENATE PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON DEPARTURE

AU151018Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Dec, AGERPRES--On December 14, before concluding his visit to Romania, Amintore Fanfani, president of the Italian Senate, had a press conference when he made a statement and answered the questions of Romanian and foreign journalists.

Expressing satisfaction for his interview with President Nicolae Ceausescu, the guest highlighted that the exchange of opinions with the Romanian head of state brought to the fore the preoccupation for the settlement of the present-day world important problems, particularly those concerning peace, disarmament and cooperation among all states of the world, in the interest of peoples.

The president of the Italian Senate also pointed out that the economic, political, cultural and technological relations between Italy and Romania intensified ever more in the last ten years, that the Romanian-Italian relations as a whole, the traditional friendship between the Italian and Romanian peoples witness steady development.

Answering a question, the guest specified that the political actions for disarmament are a necessity and that they have to be coherently linked to the policy of development, since the problem of bridging the economic gaps cannot be solved unless progressive and not too slow steps are made for a serious ample and concrete policy of disarmament. Showing that the developed countries contribute only one percent of their gross national product to the funds meant for developing countries, while arming expenditures are seven-eight times bigger, the president of the Italian Senate said: That is why it is necessary for the military spending to be cut down, and by it, the policy of development be steadily stimulated in an atmosphere of cooperation, collaboration and peace.

Speaking of the efforts for security and cooperation in Europe, the guest stressed that the results of the Belgrade meeting call for a minute preparation of the next meeting in Madrid, due in 1980. Amintore Fanfani also pointed to the need for all states to participate in the settlement of the major international problems, fact also emphasized during his talk with President Nicolae Ceausescu.

I shall leave Romania--A. Fanfani said in conclusion--being convinced that contribution has been made to continuing the broad political dialogue between Italy and Romania, dialogue underlined by the community of objectives as regards political outlook, by joint hopes of progressive disarmament, in keeping with the policy of detente.

ANGOLA'S NETO RECEIVES AMBASSADOR MORARU FOR TALKS

AU151203Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 15 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Agostinho Neto, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received Ion Moraru, Romania's ambassador to Luanda. On this occasion, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to developing bilateral relations, especially trade exchange and economic cooperation between Romania and Angola.

PCI'S PAJETTA COMMENTS ON RECENT VISIT IN BUCHAREST

AU142212Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Dec, AGERPRES--The relations between the R.C.P. and the I.C.P. are very good contends Giancarlo Pajetta. This is so, declared he to the foreign affairs review LUMEA last week, because before anything else, they set out from the mutual respect for the necessity for the policy of each party to be grounded on international realities and to primarily answer the priorities of its own interests, in tune with historical traditions and the will of the respective people.

In the interview published by the Bucharest review in its issue of December 14, Giancarlo Pajetta, who recently paid a visit to Romania, also stressed the usefulness of interparty exchanges of views. In this content, Giancarlo Pajetta contended: We were interested that in preparing our congress, next year in March, we should inform the Romanian communists of our stands, and also hear the opinions of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. As a matter of fact, this visit is part of the wider framework of contacts we are to have with many parties, not only communist, but also socialist or social-democratic. As old friends of Romania, and due to the good relations existing between our parties, he said, we started with Bucharest.

Besides these matters connected to the I.C.P. congress Giancarlo Pajetta added, there is a problem concerning us that we consider important for all the countries and for everybody--disarmament. I know the opinion, the preoccupations of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as to disarmament, military disengagement and European security, and together we agreed on the necessity for all the democratic forces in all the countries, wherever they may be, to act in solidarity for inducing the new course to detente.

SPANISH CP OFFICIAL AZCARATE GIVES INTERVIEW TO LUMEA

AU142213Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1937 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Dec, AGERPRES--The relations between Romania and Spanish communists have ever been characterized by deep sincerity, great friendship, that is ample agreement between them as to the problems playing most important roles in the present development of the revolutionary movement, Manuel Azcarate, member of the Standing Commission of the Executive Committee of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Spain contended in an interview published by LUMEA review of December 14.

Referring to the recent talks he had in Romania he said: This time too, I have noticed the existence of common viewpoints as to the appreciation of the international situation and the reaffirmation of the principles of independence, non-interference and mutual respect, that we consider essential for a positive course of the events in the world.

I have participated in a series of events of the international life and I remember the way the Romanian communists have ever defended their principles. This was one of the elements having brought us closer to each other. The independence of the countries and the independence of the parties are very important things.

Showing that the exchanges of opinions between Romanian and Spanish communists are part of the traditional relations between the two parties, of a practice expressing the fraternal relations between them, Manuel Azcarate said: They were a very special, therefore important possibility for me to know the opinions of the R.C.P. general secretary as to various aspects of the international situation, to various problems of the communist and working class movement, and at the same time, to make him know the opinion of the Communist Party of Spain as to all these problems.

SCINTEIA ARTICLE VIEWS RENUNCIATION OF FORCE

LD152116Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Dec, AGERPRES--Elimination of force from international life (?is a) desideratum and cardinal necessity of present-day world.

An article with the above heading published in the December 15 issue of SCINTEIA stressed: The realities of contemporary world evince the great dangers implied by the use of force, by the attempts of solving the problems by means of armed actions, reached by illegal means. The solutions of force are questionable and still more increase instability and insecurity in international relations. The vital interests of the peoples firmly reject this means, require rallied efforts for finding the ways of politically solving the still persisting complex problems, this being an imperative of detente, of the peace and security of the peoples.

Certainly, the renunciation of force must not and cannot be interpreted as a diminution of the inalienable right of all states to self-defence when they are subject to an aggression or when they claim or defend their imprescriptible right to freedom and independence, to self-dependent development. Romania most consistently acts for any disputed issue to be solved by negotiations, for the hotbeds of tension existing in the world to be extinguished by political means. Non-recourse to force and the peaceful settlement of the international disputes hold an important place in the Romanian proposals at the UN as regards the elaboration of a general treaty concerning the solving of the litigious issues and of a universal code of conduct including all the fundamental rights and obligations of the states. The Romanian initiative concerning an all-European pact to which all the states participant in the Helsinki Conference should take part and which should include the commitment of renunciation of use or threat of force, falls within the same context.

The inclusion of this principle in important international documents did not materialize, as the peoples expected, as the interests of international peace and security require it, in the definite and complete renunciation of the use of force and of the shows of force in the relations among states--SCINTEIA writes. If the direct use of force, or the brutal force [word indistinct] in aggression is the most alarming aspect with most serious effects on world peace and security, it is nonetheless true that there are many other forms under which force actively manifests itself, having most baneful consequences not only for those who are not able to oppose it, but for the general political climate.

[Words indistinct] of the old imperialist policy of domination and dictate included and unfortunately still includes practices meant to limit the states' full exercise of sovereign rights and to determine even the renunciation of exercising them, like immixtures in internal affairs, pressures with a view to imposing conditions of subjugation, the creation of military bases and the location of troops in foreign territories, the performance of manoeuvers and troop operations at the frontiers of other states [words indistinct] the same context are the instigation of and support to the counter-revolutionary elements from some countries against their own government, the approach to international problems from positions of strength policy, the ignorance of the peoples interests, of the demand for an equal participation of all the states of the world, big and small, in the elaboration and implementation of the means affecting general [word indistinct]. Still more often are the economic, financial and commercial acts of coercion used--pressures, discriminatory measures, blockades, etc--as well as other insidious forms aiming at subordinating economically some states or at obtaining unilateral advantages, affecting not only the independent economic development of the peoples but also undermining the expansion of mutually advantegous international collaboration, poisoning the general climate.

One of the most beneficial actions which would bring mankind the implementation of disarmament, nuclear in particular--SCINTEIA writes in conclusion--is precisely the fact that eliminating the dangers of a catastrophic war, annulling the huge waste of material and human resources used for the arms race would also remove the main instruments of the policy of strength.

SCINTEIA TINERETULUI COMMENTS ON DEFENSE DOCTRINE

AU142124Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 14 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Dec, AGERPRES--Just as Romania's home and foreign policy, the activity in the military field, as it is expressed in the doctrine of national defence, is consistently directed towards securing peaceful socialist construction, towards detente, security and peace in international relations, an article on this subject in SCINTEIA TINERETULUI of December 14 reads.

The military doctrine of Socialist Romania--doctrine profoundly national in character--is grounded on the conception of the defence of the homeland by the entire people to the end of safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of the country, the revolutionary achievements of the nation.

Romania, the quoted newspaper further reads, does not and will never have aggressive aims. It will fight only to defend its independence and sovereignty, against any attempt of domination and oppression. The Romanian doctrine of national defence stipulates that Romania's Armed Forces will never take part in any war of aggression againt anybody and will fight only a war of defence against any aggression fulfilling also its obligations to its allies in case of an inperialist aggression against them. All the activities and strategic plans of the Romanian state are gounded on this basic doctrinary orientation.

Conceiving national defence as inseparable in building the new system, Romania has postulated an essential link between the strengthened defence capacity of the homeland and the general progress of the Romanian society, meaning that, according to the Romanian doctrine, the tasks in the military field can be fulfilled properly only if correlated with the development of the othersocial sub-systems.

The defence capacity of the country is a resultant of all the material, human, cultural and other possibilities of a nation. Hence it depends first of all on the attainment of the objectives of the social and economic development, on the successes recorded every day in socialist construction.

That is why one can say that the position taken by the Romanian delegation at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty as regards the increase of military expenditure fully corresponds to the basic orientations of the doctrine of national defence.

The military measure must have a rational character so that they should not affect the fulfilment of the tasks concerning the multilateral thriving the socialist society. In the last analysis, the allotment of a bigger share of the national income for military purposes would have negative repercussions on the very defence capacity of the country. Such a doctrinary position is also in concordance with the interests of world peace, with the desideratum of halting the arms race, of ensuring security not by enlarging the arsenals, but by initiating concete disarmament measures.

Next, referring to the country's constitution and laws, SCINTEIA TINERETULUI shows that being in agreement with the interests of the peoples, Romania's military doctrine is characterized by full independence as regards decision-making in the sphere of defence. Any military measure which implies the very destiny of the country can be taken only by the legal forums, invested with this right by the people. This character of the Romanian military doctrine is also highlighted by the way in which it defines the relations within the Warsaw Treaty, the collaboration with the armies of other socialist countries. As is known, the complexity of the international situation in the postwar period--the period of cold war--made Romania cooperate with other socialist countries in order to defend itself, especially under the Warsaw Treaty concluded in case of an armed attack in Europe. Likewise, Romania concluded a series of bilateral threaties of friendship and collaboration which comprise the clause concerning the grant of mutual military assistance in case of an imperialist aggression. The characteristic feature of all these treaties resides in the fact that they provided for the strict observance of the sovereignty and independence of the states party to them. Romania develops and will develop its military collaboration with the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, is determined to rigorously fulfill its duties in case of an aggression: If anyone of our European allies is victim of any imperialist aggression, we will act most firmly according to the pledges enshrined in the treaty, as well as in the treaties of cooperation and mutual assistance we have, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out.

At the same time, stress must be laid on the need for firmly grounding military relations on the sacred principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality, starting from the fact that each army is subordinated exclusively to the supreme forums of the respective state.

The Romanian military doctrine also incorporates the demand of eliminating the division of the European Continent into military blocs. Their anachronical character, the anachronism of the policy of blocs in general, are ever more obvious. Despite any effort made today for justifying this vestige of the cold war, it is clear that the policy of blocs has negative consequences on the situation in Europe, favouring the escalation of arming immixtures in the affairs of other states, the occurence of artificial states of tension. Placing the collaboration with all the socialist countries in the center of its policy, Romania also has in view to develop military cooperation with them after the abolition of the treaty all well, [as received] expanding its links with the armies of other friendly states in the interest of international peace and security.

ESTABLISHMENT OF U.S.-PRC DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS REPORTED

LD161016Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0912 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, December 16 (TANJUG)--The United States and the People's Republic of China have decided to exchange recognitions and establish full diplomatic relations as of January 1 next, President Carter announced last night. In his statement, carried by the entire TV and radio network in the United States, Carter described the forthcoming establishment of relations as "a historic act" and "a new and major chapter in world affairs."

Sundic Comments

AU171610Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Dec 78 AU

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The following is a commentary by Milika Sundic on the normalization of relations between the PRC and the United States which, as is believed, represents a logical conclusion to a process that was both long and difficult.

The full normalization of relations between the United States and the PRC is an event of extraordinary importance not only for the two big countries but also for the entire world. China has obtained what it is entitled to; that is, U.S. recognition of the Peking government as the only legitimate government of China, and the United States has acquired the possibility to establish with China, which is engaged in a comprehensive advance in its domestic development and its opening toward the world, relations of trust and mutual understanding on the principle of equality and noninterference in internal affairs. The full normalization of relations between China and the United States is a logical conclusion to a process which began with Nixon's visit to Peking in 1972, when the famous Shanghai communique was signed, and with the admission of the PRC to UN membership when the United States' refraining from using its right to veto made it possible for China to assume the place which it has been entitled to since the victory of the revolution in 1949.

The foundations of the American-Chinese agreement on the normalization of relations are fully in accord with the principles of the UN Charter. The two countries have pledged that they will not strive for hegemony in the Asian-Pacific region and that they will oppose the efforts of any other country or group of countries to establish such a hegemony. As is evident, this part of the agreement is nearly identical to a part of the Chinese-Japanese peace and friendship treaty signed by the Chinese and Japanese Governments in Tokyo some time ago. Judging by all available evidence, it will be interpreted differently just as was the case with the Chinese-Japanese treaty, even though neither China nor Japan exempted themselves in their opposition to anyone's hegemonism in Asia. As noted, both the United States and China have also pledged themselves to this in their agreement on the normalization of relations.

Appraising the American-Chinese agreement on the normalization of relations, there is no need to seek what does not exist regardless of the fact that this agreement essentially changes, among other things, relations in the so-called great triangle between China, the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as the political-diplomatic and military-strategic priorities of all three big powers. In fact, it is only now that it is possible to speak about an equilibrium in political-diplomatic and military-strategic priorities; something which, in our opinion, reduces the possibilities for possible bad appraisals and imprudent actions in the Asian-Pacific region, where the situation is very unstable and requires a permanent restraint in everything which could influence its further deterioration.

It is with good reason that the world has welcomed the normalization of relations between China and the United States and it is with good reason that it hopes that the agreement between the two countries will play a positive role in the efforts being undertaken for the purpose of peace and international cooperation on an equal basis. The fact that China and the United States considered it necessary to place primary emphasis on the statement that this agreement is not aimed against anyone, obliges them as well as others; that is, those who are not of this opinion, to behave both in their mutual relations and in relation to others in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter. Such an important historic event in the service of peace must fill with joy all who value peace.

Press Comments

LD180256Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1805 GMT 17 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 17, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav papers front page the news of the Chinese-U.S. normalization of relations. The daily BORBA calls the event an acceptance of reality and the Belgrade daily POLITIKA terms it historic. Both papers give prominence to dispatches from their Peking and Washington correspondents and also report world reaction to the news.

In a special commentary, BORBA writes that the decision to re-establish relations is "another confirmation of the policy of coexistence and its principle of constructive negotiation even between politically and ideologically entirely divergent countries. According to the paper, this is an example of the spirit of cooperation having won the kind of victory many progressive forces in the world, primarily non-aligned countries have been working for, for nearly twenty years.

BORBA also marks the normalization of Chinese-U. S. relations as "a continuation of Peking's recently initiated policy of opening towards the world, but also a confirmation of positive changes in U. S. foreign policy relations and stand."

POLITIKA's correspondent from Peking writes that this agreement "has not only put right a great historical injustice towards a nation made up of almost a quarter of the world population, but has also laid the basis for a new kind of big-power relations."

TANJUG Comments

LD161400Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1116 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Peking, December 16, TANJUG--The forthcoming establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States is expected to lead to a major advancement of their economic, cultural, political and all other relations.

Of primary importance to China and its goals is certainly the substantial promotion of economic cooperation, which will simultaneously constitute the most solid foundation of new political relations.

The differences in systems, ideologies, international positions and approach to many questions will doubtless remain. From this aspect, the normalization of relations is a complete victory of the concept of peaceful coexistence and readiness for cooperation in spite of differences.

As seen in Peking, the normalization of Sino-American relations will lead to a new balance of forces in world affairs and (?offer) China more room for manoeuvring and action than before, when it had no relations of this kind with the United States.

The effects might be of importance to Sino-Soviet relations which, following the normalization of Peking's relations with Tokyo, Washington and European countries, now remain the (?center) of China's unsettled foreign-policy problems.

TITO HOLDS HUNT IN HONOR OF FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

LD180522Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1659 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Karadjordjevo--The traditional hunt which President Josip Broz Tito held in Karadjordjevo today for the heads of the foreign diplomatic missions accredited in Yugoslavia took place this year, too, in an unusually cheerful and friendly atmosphere. Those participating in the hunt once again had the opportunity to witness President Tito's exceptional hospitality and cordial presence.

The hunt was held at the Vrajak hunting grounds on the Karadjordjevo estate in the dense forest of Backa known for its wealth of pheasants, rabbits, foxes and other game.

In addition to heads of foreign diplomatic missions, the following took part in the hunt: Fadil Hodza, Stevan Doronjski, Petar Stambolic, Lazar Kolisevski, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Stane Dolanc, Radovan Vlajkovic, Dusan Alimpic, Milos Minic, Josip Vrhovec, Andrej Marino, Dragoljub Stavrev, Gojko Ubiparip, Ali Sukrija, Ivan Kuloc, Nijaz Dizdarevic, Stane Potocar, Enver Cemalovic, Gojko Sekulovski, Rodoljub Colakovic and Djuro Pucar.

After the hunt, the host President Tito invited all those who took part to a luncheon. The luncheon was also attended by foreign diplomats and Yugoslav leaders who had not taken part in the hunt in the morning. Among them were: Dragoslav Markovic, Veselin Djuranovic, Branko Mikulic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Nikola Ljubicic, Ilija Vakic, Lazar Mojsov, Nikola Kmezic, Vilmos Molnar and Vlado Janzic.

During the luncheon, the host of the hunt, President Tito addressed his guests as follows:

"Allow me first of all to greet you most cordially, but also to tell you a few 'unpleasant' words. Somehow every year you have less and less trophies. There are many hunters but the catch is small. If this means perhaps that we are drawing closer to peace and that people no longer want to shoot--then this is a good thing. But, I don't believe that everybody thinks as I say. But, next year when we meet here again, I hope that you will achieve better results in the hunt. This is the reason why, well, I had to make my contribution here today in order that our trophies this year might be more impressive.

"What is important is that we have met again in order to get to know one another better and to exchange views. This is, nevertheless, a sign of, to put it this way, certain integration in the world, both of hunters and as well as of others.

"Let us carry on as up to now. And if everybody were to follow such an example, mankind will be saved from a new cataclysm, from a new war. I wish, therefore, that everywhere in every place, at every conference and at every gathering unanimity might prevail as, for instance, here during our hunt. Nobody here is making any critical remarks. If you are satisfied today, be assured, dear guests, that I too am satisfied.

Let all of us continue to work in every sphere in order that people from various countries might get on nicely, not merely when pheasants and wild boars are at stake but also when political matters are at stake.

"I wish you all the best, my dear guests, and I raise this glass to such nice relations among peoples in general, relations of the kind which prevail among hunters."

Mokhtar Hadj Nassar, the Moroccan ambassador and the dean of the diplomatic corps, replied to Tito's address on behalf of the heads of foreign diplomatic missions. He said:

"I would like to say that this hunt has already become a tradition, and I would like to thank you on my own behalf and on the behalf of all my colleagues for the honor which you extend to us by inviting us to take part in the hunt every year. I must say that this has become a very pleasant tradition and a custom to which all my colleagues in the diplomatic corps have become accustomed."

Before the luncheon, President Tito received Dragoljub Stavrev and Miodrag Zecevic, chairman and secretary of the Hunters' Federation of Yugoslavia. They handed him ten golden medals and the grand prix which had been awarded to the president of the republic for his trophies received at this year's international hunting exhibition in Bucharest.

Dragoljub Stavrev then acquainted President Tito, on behalf of the members of the hunting organization, with the topical issues on the development of hunting and hunting activity in our country. They stressed that hunters were showing a growing interest, not merely in hunting but also in breeding game and in the protection and nurturing of nature as a whole. Stavrev also said that with their continuous improvement in shooting skills, the hunters represent an important factor in the system of all-people's defense.

Receives Military Officers

LD171231Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1809 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Karadjordjevo--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and the supreme commander of they SFRY Armed Forces, today received at his villa here Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, Lt Col Gen Zika Stojsic and Colonels Nikola Djekic, Aleksandar Cvetanovic and Nedeljko Jokic.

They handed Tito a film on the development of Karadjordjevo and on the president's visits so far to this exemplary estate near Backa Palanka. President Tito was also given a golden plaque in connection with the 30th anniversary of the Karajordjevo agricultural estate and organized hunting on this estate.

ENVOY TO FRG PROTESTS ATTACK ON FREIBURG CONSULATE

LD161731Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--SFRY Ambassador to the FRG Radovan Makic has lodged a very sharp protest with the Bonn Ministry of Foreign Affairs today over the criminal terrorist attack on the Yugoslav Consulate in Freiburg last night.

Ambassador Makic stated that in recent months in the area of southern Baden a series of serious provocations and terrorist attacks, organized by members of the fascist emigre groups, had been noted. In the interests of the continued development of good relations between the two countries, Makic asked the FRG authorities toundertake the necessary measures to eliminate anti-Yugoslav terrorism in this country, on which assurances by official FRG representatives had previously been given. Makic stressed that Yugoslavia expects those guilty of the attack on the Yugoslav Consulate in Freiburg to be found and brought to trial.

MORE ON SOCIALIST YOUTH FEDERATION CONGRESS

Vlasi Reports to Congress

AU131850Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 13 Dec 78 AU

[Report by Azem Vlasi, president of the conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia, entitled "Topical Questions and Tasks of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in the Struggle for the Further Involvement of the Youth in the Development and Strengthening of Socialist Self-Management," submitted to the 10th Congress of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in Belgrade--live]

[Summary] "You have received the full text of the report and there are no changes; and during the reading I shall omit some parts because of the time limitation.

"Comrade delegates, dear guests:

"We are holding the 10th Congress of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia at a time which marks an exceptionally important stage in the further development of socialist self-management as a whole and for the further overall activities of our youth organization." The positions of the 10th LCY Congress and of the Ninth Congress of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation have been confirmed in practice. The discussions on the further strengthening of the political system of socialist self-management and the work on implementing the associated labor law have given a new impetus to the Socialist Youth Federation to take part more directly in social and political life.

"There are still problems, difficulties, a lack of understanding and even conscious resistance, but one goes forward without vacillation. The most significant characteristic of this period is the fact that the broadest masses of the working people and citizens, and especially the workers class, directly address themselves to all the concrete problems and are prepared to consistently implement the provisions of the constitution, the associated labor law and the positions of the 11th LCY Congress without hesitation."

The message of the ninth congress that the Socialist Youth Federation cannot be a political representative of the young generation but a subjective force preparing the youth for active involvement in sociopolitical life has been constantly present. Great results have been achieved in the material position of our country and have influenced the improvement of the position of the youth. The standard of living has increased, the educational network has been expanded, so that there are over 4 million children and young people in schools now; about 1 million of them in secondary schools. Over 60 percent of the 5.2 million Yugoslavs employed in the social sector are skilled workers and experts.

Tremendous progress has been achieved in Yugoslavia since the war, and the country is among the leading growth countries.

Great results have also been achieved in national equality. "This is a very significant factor of the further strengthening and deepening of the trust in the prospects and stability of socialist self-management." Our youth sincerely support the nonalined and independent foreign policy of Yugoslavia, for which Comrade Tito deserves great credit.

"Because of all this, it can be said with certainty that our youth is consistently and unshakably decided in favor of socialist self-management, which is to say the program and policy of the LCY, the nonalined and independent policy of our country in international relations, of full national equality of all our peoples and nationalities and their communion in the united federal community; in a word, in favor of Tito's policy and Tito's Yugoslavia."

In assessing the shortcoming and determining the tasks, we proceed from the positions of the 11th LCY Congress and Comrade Tito's report and speech to the congress. "One of the most significant social tasks facing the organized socialist forces of society is the struggle for the further stabilization of economic currents, for the strengthening of the material position of associated labor and society as a whole, and for the strengthening of self-managing relations on the basis of the constitution and the associated labor law." The youth shares the willingness to engage in these tasks.

"But there are still cases where relations are considerably influenced by individuals and small groups with positions of authority." Comrade Tito pointed to these problems at the Eighth Yugoslav Trade Union Congress. "Tito's warnings in this sense must be understood so that facts be faced frankly and that those who are directly responsible for such a gap between normative solutions and social practice be named." Many young people in self-managing organs, the League of Communists, and the trade unions can contribute to the solution of these problems and are obliged to do so.

The struggle for increased labor productivity will be one of the important problems at the center of attention of society. Remuneration according to work is the basic incentive in this respect, but the attitude toward work is also important. Effective working time is short, especially in administrative services. Absenteeism is widespread. Pupils and students also display a poor attitude toward work. The Socialist Youth Federation must treat this as a priority task, for attitude toward work is an attitude toward all socialist values. Therefore, we must conduct an ideopolitical action and educate children and youth in this respect.

"Comrades, one of the big problems now facing a number of young people is unemployment. It is true that great results have been achieved in this field in the past 4-year period. A 3.5 percent growth rate in employment was planned, and a rate of 4.6 percent was achieved; which means more than planned. Out of a total of 850,000 newly employed in the past 4 years, 700,000 obtained jobs in the economy and about 150,000 in social activities. But the problem remains rather acute for several reasons. One must further take into account a large number of those who will seek employment and those who will return from abroad where they were temporarily employed. Our community has the opportunity to solve the problem of unemployment more rapidly than it is doing now, under the condition that a more organized approach is made."

In the middle of this year about 735,000 people were registered with the employment bureaus, many of them peasants seeking employment in the social sector. Therefore, activities must be directed toward improving the living conditions in the countryside.

This will be done by improving the position of agriculture in general, and by linking private producers to the social sector. Agriculture offers possibilities of good earnings, but some young people talk about the misery of country life instead of struggling for a socialist transformation of the countryside.

Another problem is the gap between the requirements of the economy and the skills of those seeking work. There is a shortage of 17,000 skilled building workers and some 4,000 fitters and plumbers, while on the other hand 41,000 young people who have completed secondary schools, 34,000 commercial workers, 37,000 technical school graduates and 17,000 textile workers are seeking work. Many refuse to leave big towns for jobs in the countryside. Thus 1,600 doctors are registered as unemployed, but the health services need 3,700 doctors all over the country.

The causes lie partly in the education system, which has not been geared to satisfy the real requirements of society. There is also a tendency to strive to get a job in social activities or administration. The absurdity is that against the 735,000 registered unemployed there are about 400,000 vacancies.

In the future, the system of remuneration according to work should be perfected and the conditions should be created under which work in production will be better remunerated. This will encourage people to work in production and to take up those professions which the society really needs. "To achieve this orientation, the youth must wage a struggle, together with the League of Communists and the trade unions, in the delegate assemblies, in the self-managing organs and through the Socialist Alliance."

There are also young people who want to preserve the present situation in earning personal income. These young people work in noneconomic activities where personal incomes are higher. In some cases a highly skilled worker earns a higher personal income than the director of the work organization. However, our young people looking for jobs must be prepared to look throughout Yugoslavia and not only in the immediate vicinity of their homes. This applies particularly to those young people into whose education the society invested large funds.

Various other weaknesses make the unemployment problem even worse. The law on retirement is still being violated, many people have two jobs and all this prevents those looking for jobs to obtain one. The conditions stipulated in the public advertisements for vacancies are such that they discriminate against young people. Many work organizations have not employed a single new worker for years, although their needs and work volume have increased. In these cases those already employed work overtime so that they earn a higher personal income. This must not be tolerated.

"Out duty and obligation is to pay maximum attention to those young people who are temporarily working abroad. The basic task of our society is to create the conditions for their return and employment at home. However, as long as this is impossible, it is necessary to maintain constant contacts with this part of our youth in every respect, and it is necessary to extend to them the necessary assistance in their social organization. The least we are obliged to do now is to give them correct information about the employment possibilities in the country."

The next field of activity which directly concerns a large number of young people is the further transformation of the system of education and training. Good results have been achieved in the past 4 years in this field. Much greater care is now being paid to the real needs of the economy for cadres. The new concept of directed education has been confirmed as correct. However, we are still facing problems of a subjective and objective nature. There is a shortage of textbooks and the time allocated for practical training is insufficient. Teachers have also not been trained for the new concept of education, and have to be retrained in practice.

"The subjective weaknesses are being manifested in the form of an open resistance influenced by conservative views and traditionalism.

Some parents cannot reconcile themselves with the fact that their children should decide in favor of a worker's profession, or rather for work in production. These parents encourage a petit bourgeois, primitive mentality in their children by glorifying the importance of white collar and other professions as a condition on the road to join the so-called high society."

The practice of social relations is such that jobs outside production, which are also easier, are in principle better remunerated than those in production. Everyone must know that no society, including our society, can adapt the system of education to personal wishes and ambitions, but rather to the real social needs. We have cases when only 20 percent; in some cases even only 10 percent, of students are enrolled in schools training young people for certain jobs in production. On the other hand, there is great competition among those wanting to enroll in those secondary schools which have retained some elements of the classical secondary school.

"There are cases where certain leaders, teachers and other people take advantage of their influence so that their children will not attend the schools teaching workers' professions. Every circle must take this into consideration and must openly discuss and perceive where this may lead to and what this means in practice."

The teaching cadres must play a greater role in this because they work directly with students, and because students expect advice and help from them. However, we have reduced the importance of the teaching profession, primarily because we have not resolved their remuneration and certain other material problems. For this reason the teaching cadres are leaving schools. The Socialist Youth Federation must bring this problem to the delegate assemblies and to the sociopolitical communities.

No satisfactory changes and results have been achieved in the reform of higher education. The policy of enrolling students must be completely coordinated with the interests and needs of associated labor and the society in general. The number of those students who complete their studies is still rather small, and more planning is needed in this respect.

"In the coming period we must continue to pay great attention to the ideopolitical and organizational strengthening of the Socialist Youth Federation. We have achieved significant results in this respect in the past. Through numerous concrete activities the Socialist Youth Federation has embraced a large number of people, irrespective of whether they were members of the organization or not. During the past 4 years, over 3 million young people participated in the voluntary youth labor drives in all circles and at all levels. Several hundreds of thousands of young people participated every year in various competitive activities and in the manifestations aimed at nurturing the revolutionary traditions. A large number of young people were included in various forms of ideopolitical work and Marxist education. The attendance at the meetings of the youth organizations has significantly increased, and the discussions at these meetings deal concretely with problems and concrete initiatives were made for solving these problems."

Significant experience has been gained in the youth organization's work in the Yugoslav People's Army units and institutions. Positive changes in the youth organization's work are being felt in all circles and in the society as a whole. The Socialist Youth Federation must further intensify the ideolopolitical activity in all circles and in all fields of life. In the coming period our basic task is to include all young people in an organized manner in social life. "It is not necessary that all young people be formally members of the Socialist Youth Federation, but they must not be outside the influence of the organized social forces."

The youth organization cannot resolve all the problems of the young people, but it must seek solutions throughout the self-managing system. It must make initiatives for resolving these problems and submit them to all social forces--the Socialist Alliance, the League of Communists and to other organized forces of the society. The Socialist Youth Federation must also assume part of the responsibility for resolving these problems.

The organizations and leaderships of the Socialist Youth Federation must not discuss concrete problems abstractly and must not adopt abstract conclusions. Sometimes young people make rather unrealistic demands, but people make realistic demands when they know what is possible and what is not. The organizations and leaderships of the Socialist Youth Federation must make their proposals, initiatives and positions known to the delegate assemblies, and must fight to resolve their own and broader social problems. They must also be present in the activity of the Socialist Alliance.

Some organizations do not hold meetings for 6 months, then discuss all accumulated problems and usually fail to agree on anything. The basic organizations of the Socialist Youth Federation should meet more frequently, discuss problems more concretely, and should work in a more organized manner. "In our draft amendment to the statute of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation we have retained the formulation stating 'the basic organization meets according to need.' I believe that this formulation should be changed and that it is necessary to say that the basic organizations are obliged to hold their meetings every month, or in exceptional cases, at least once every 2 months. This corresponds to the real needs and interests of members."

In the Socialist Youth Federation we must concern ourselves more with instruction work, because the basic organizations frequently do not know how to plan their work, prepare their meetings, and find the best methods of work. "At the time when liberalism penetrated the youth organization it was believed that this instruction work was, in fact, the giving of directives, the imposition of democratic centralism in the work of the organization; that this was in fact bureaucracy, and so forth. We must constantly oppose this tendency, but it is indispensable to constantly offer direct assistance to the basic organizations in their work." Likewise, the LCY and the SAWPY organizations must offer more help to maintain the ideopolitical level among the youth.

Socialist youth organizations were set up at all the universities and higher shcools after the 10th LCY Congress. According to the data of the first half of this year, some 50 percent of regular students are members, but the situation differs from one university to another. "However, all that is being done is far below the real capacities of the student youth. It must be said that the situation is like this partly because of the insufficiently developed self-managing relations at higher schools." Traditional hierarchical views are still present. On the other hand, a small number of aktivists want to do everything on behalf of the students.

Members of the Socialist Youth Federation leaderships should have more contact with students. "They must discuss problems frankly, with good arguments and tolerance, without any preconceived feelings against the student youth." Students are not malicious, but they dislike generalized assessments.

"There are cases of part of the student press sometimes presenting unacceptable assessments and positions. Of course, we cannot allow an escalation in this respect, but one must enter into frank discussions and dialogs about such tendencies, without immediately affixing labels."

The need for the socialist youth organization to work on the delegate principle has been much discussed in the past 4 years. The organization has been set up on this principle, but it does not always work so in practice.

All the organs must work as delegate bodies. "The internal nature of the delegate relations imposes the need to strengthen the collective responsibility of these organs. This means that all the members of the organs and leaderships should be equally responsible in representing the interests of their delegate base, in harmonizing the different interests, positions and views; in reaching agreement on the methods of realizing these common interests, aims and needs; and in discussing all the topical questions of interest to the work of the organization."

Conferences of the Socialist Youth Federation at all levels still do not carry out their role properly. In some places they meet irregularly, and their job is taken over by the presidiums. Their role and responsibility must be strengthened in the coming period. Likewise, more attention should be paid to the work of commissions, sections and other working bodies.

"Such strengthening of the collective leadership must overcome the practice that presidents and a small number of aktivists who perform their duties during their term of office as full-time jobs assume a large share of political functions and work. Therefore, at this congress we must adopt a clear political position to change this situation."

Comrade Tito made a statement on collective leadership at the recent Eighth Trade Union Congress. "I propose that our congress fully support this initiative of Comrade Tito, and that it impose the obligation on the members, organizations and organs of the Socialist Youth Federation to embark on its concrete realization in all the communities." [applause]

"In examining the whole complex of questions on the collective work and responsibility of the leaderships of the Socialist Youth Federation from the commune up to the federation, we must also include a change in the present offices of the president and the secretary, which is to say introduce the principle of a rotating office at the head of the organs in the form of a chairman or a president; their term of office being perhaps a few months or 1 year at the most. The term 'chairman' or 'president' of course is not essential." The office would be held by the members of the Presidium in turn. In the communes, these members would not abandon their regular jobs. The members of a Presidium will have equal responsibility for the work of that organ. The details have to be determined by rules of procedure and similar documents.

"In this way we will eliminate to a great extent the causes of some negative phenomena manifested in the form of careerism and bureaucratism. The causes of various speculations, intrigues, as well as unhealthy relations among people in the leaderships, especially during or before elections, will be eliminated. These are much talked about in various communities. This will be the manner of overcoming the professionalization in the youth organization's work, to the extent that this is necessary."

I propose that we make a new amendment to the draft political, action program, and that after the congress we prepare proposals for amending and supplementing the statute of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation. This activity should be carried out in close cooperation with other sociopolitical organizations. Once the statute of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation has been amended, as well as the statutes of the republican and provincial organizations of the Socialist Youth Federation, the functioning of this principle will begin.

"Comrades, in the coming period the Socialist Youth Federation will face important tasks in ideological-educational work and in the Marxist education of children and youth. To this end, it is necessary to devote constant care to the nurturing of high moral and humane values in the young man as indivisible elements of overall socialist education. We have frequently unjustifiably neglected this problem."

The demand for nurturing high moral values, humanism and the feeling of solidarity with other peoples originates from the inner being of the system of socialist self-management, because self-management is not a system which should lead to the alienation of man as a social being. "Regardless of how young people behave in their daily life, regardless of the fact that they follow fashion and other products of modern life, the young people really harbor strong patriotic feelings, the love of freedom, brotherhood and unity, the feeling of belonging together, and love for all the shining accomplishments of our revolution. For this reason the nurturing of moral values must be constantly linked with these patriotic feelings which are deeply rooted in the awareness of our youth."

The young people are hurt by doubts about their readiness to show the same kind of heroism as was shown by their fathers in the struggle for freedom and a life worth living, if this were necessary again.

The young people's creative cultural work must also be constantly present in the activity of the Socialist Youth Federation. The young people have the conditions and potential to make a greater contribution to the search for new solutions in creative cultural work. Resolute struggle must be waged against various attempts to offer, through cultural activity, tendencies and values which are not in accordance with our orientation and with our real needs.

Our congress should also pay attention to the place, role and tasks of the social organizations which organize young people for socialist education and for realizing the diverse, specific interests and inclinations of children and young people. Since the ninth congress, the activity of the social organizations was rather rich in content. Several new forms of organization have originated in this period, such as the movement of young inventors, and many of these organizations and movements want to organize themselves on a federal basis. In the future, the Socialist Youth Federation will have to encourage even more these forms of organization, and help these organizations and movements to nurture the elements of socialist educational work.

The Socialist Youth Federation and its members must work within these organizations to implement all those interests and work programs that bring the young people into these organizations en masse. The collective membership of social organizations must be built primarily on the basis of democratic agreements and on a joint cooperation between these organizations and the Socialist Youth Federation or their leaderships.

"The demand of the ninth congress that the situation in the cadre policy of the social organizations be changed is being implemented slowly. A number of people have been holding positions in the leadership of these organizations for a rather long time, and in some cases these people make relations [of long-term office] their private affair and lose the sense for new changes in the work of these organizations. Naturally, we have never advocated that the basic criterion for election to the leaderships of these organizations should be age. There is a large number of enthusiasts and industrious activists of an advanced age who can make a very useful contribution to the work of these organizations. However, it is unacceptable that there are so few young people in the leaderships of these organizations in many localities."

Sports and physical culture are very developed among the broad strata of young people in our country. There is hardly a young person who does not engage in sports or in other forms of physical culture, even if only temporarily. The conditions for those who want to engage in sports and physical culture are now much better than ever before. In the future, our orientation must continue to be on developing mass sports and mass physical culture, since only thus can top sportsmen be developed.

The youth and the youth organizations must concern themselves much more with the problems of self-managing relations in physical culture and with nurturing the socialist and humane values in sports and physical culture.

Various problems and inconsistencies in top sport are primarily the consequence of an absence of self-managing decisionmaking. The youth and the youth organizations are frequently reproached for not taking things into their own hands to influence relations in the sports clubs. The problem is not that the youth organization does not want to influence these relations, bur rather that the youth organization has been pushed aside.

"In the future, the Socialist Youth Federation will have to devote great attention to organizing voluntary youth labor drives. These drives have been confirmed as a very useful form of working and social involvement for young people, and, I hope, that it is clear to all how important these drives are in the economic, sociopolitical and ideological-educational respect. We must continue to pay equal attention to both the local and the federal youth labor drives because each of them is important and useful in its own way. We all know that the federal youth labor drives and the settlement-type of youth labor drives in general are more attractive for the young people, but the local youth labor drives resolve many problems of the circle within which they are organized.

"We are also facing great tasks in training and preparing young people for all-people's defense and social self-protection. We have really achieved great results in this field because we have in practice laid firm foundations for the concept of armed people, or rather for an all-people's war against any kind of aggressors. In our future activities we must constantly bear in mind two basic dimensions of our defense system. First, we must carry out political preparations; that is, a strengthening of our youth's patriotic awareness and their readiness to resolutely defend the country from any kind of attack on its freedom and independence, and, second, practical training for mastering military tactics and modern military technology. We must always proceed from the fact that in the event of war the youth will carry the greatest burden."

We must also devote the necessary attention to our work with the Pioneers' organization which represents the younger generation and is a natural ally of the Federation of Socialist Youth. We must increase our efforts to insure the correct education and training of Pioneers, and for this purpose we must improve our cooperation primarily with the school teaching cadres who are directly involved in work with the Pioneers.

"Comrades. In the past 4 years the Federation of Socialist Youth has developed rather a dynamic activity in the international field. We have developed very fruitful and useful cooperation with a large number of youth and student organizations and movements in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. We have participated in numerous international youth and student meetings at which we strived to contribute to the further democratization of relations among youth and student organizations and to the strengthening of their cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual trust, and on the basis of complete independence and full responsibility before one's own members.

"All those negative tendencies accompanying life in the contemporary world that have resulted from the arms race, the deepening of the gap between developed and developing countries, the strengthening of the bloc influences and the rivalry of the blocs in all parts of the world have had a bad effect, among other things, on relations in the international youth and student movement. But regardless of this, the forces which place emphasis on the need for independence and cooperation on the basis of equality, which oppose outside interference and which seek their place and role in accordance with the interests of their own countries and peoples are constantly increasing. The progressive youth is increasingly declaring itself in favor of socialism as a world process which is irrepressibly penetrating the awareness of the workers class and the popular masses throughout the world. It is becomoing increasingly clearer that capitalism cannot overcome the intensified class contradictions which it has provoked by the nature of its own relations and that it cannot solve the key problems of the workers class and the popular masses. For this reason there is no alternative to socialism as a system which struggles for the total abolition of the class society based on exploitation of man by man.

"But the struggle for socialism will be all the more successful if more people and every workers class will proceed in their actions from their own historic and specific conditions and circumstances in which they wage their struggle. For this reason any attempt to impose any kind of prescription for socialism as a universally valid model only slows down and hinders the victory of socialism as a revolutionary act and burdens this struggle with dogmatic balast which today no one, and least of all the workers class, tolerates.

"The nonalined policy, which in its very foundation implies a struggle for a just peace, cooperation among peoples and countries on the basis of equality, complete independence and mutual trust and the struggle against the bloc division of the world and against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and all forms of political, economic and military hegemony and foreign domination, is becoming more and more the basic orientation of the progressive youth and student organizations and movements in their international activity. In this manner the nonalined policy is becoming not only a policy of relations among states and governments but also a basis for cooperation among social and political organizations and various other institutions. The Federation of Socialist Youth will base its future cooperation with other organizations and movements, as well as its entire future international activity on the principles of nonalinement as a permanent foundation for our country's foreign policy. This policy expresses the lasting interests of our peoples and represents the basic condition for preserving the full freedom and independence of our country, as well as the foundation for true friendship, solidarity and cooperation with other peoples and countries. This further implies that our cooperation will be based on mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of others, and will aspire to greater mutual acquaintance and the free exchange of experiences.

"We will continue to strive to strengthen the active cooperation among the organizations and movements of nonalined countries; that is, the cooperation among these organizations and movements based on the principles of nonalinement. In this connection we fully support the initiative for convening a topical conference of student organizations of nonalined countries, and we will also support other similar initiatives and will actively participate in their realization.

"As in the past, in the future, too, the Federation of Socialist Youth will actively support the youth of liberation movements who struggle for their full national liberation and for the fulfillment of their legitimate national rights. We resolutely support the Palestinian people and youth in the struggle against the Israeli aggression, to fulfill their legitimate national rights, including the right to form their own national state. We resolutely support the people and youth of the Republic of South Africa and of Namibia and Zimbabwe in their struggle against the racist regimes of the white minority and apartheid and for their full national liberation. We resolutely support the Chilean people and youth in their struggle against the military junta and the fascist regime which are stifling the freedom of the popular masses, as well as all other movements which struggle against dictatorship regimes in all continents. [applause]

"As regards the attitude of the Federation of Socialist Youth toward the international youth and student organizations, I want to repeat once again that we advocate the complete democratization of relations in these organizations, and the democratization of their methods of work. [applause] We resolutely oppose the practice according to which the inner leaderships of these organizations advocate political views on behalf of the national organizations they unite. All international meetings organized by these organizations or by anyone else must serve a free exchange of views on the basis of equality among all national organizations and movements, and a strengthening of mutual trust rather than a worsening of relations on the basis of narrow egoistic interests; something which we also stated at the recent 11th World Youth and Student Festival in Cuba." [applause]

Comrades. It has not been possible to discuss in this report all our results and positive changes, as well as all our problems.

But we can justly be satisfied with the results with which we appear at this congress. In the last 4 years nearly all the essential questions of principle regarding the place, role and tasks of youth and the youth organizations within our socialist self-managing system have been resolved. "The orientation that the Federation of Socialist Youth is not a political representative of the young people and is not a mediator between the youth and society, but rather a subjective force preparing young people in an organized manner for and introducing them to the entire system of socialist self-management has been fully accepted. Thus, its place is within the political system of socialist self-management, and wherever it must wage the struggle for the fulfillment of its own and general social interests. The basic task now is to further realize this role and orientation." This congress must provide an accord for action in this respect. There will still be problems, oppositions, errors and lack of understanding on this road, but it is necessary to persist."

In this past period, just as previously, we have enjoyed the resolute support of the LCY and of Comrade Tito in the efforts to realize this orientation. "If we want to remain true to Tito's trust and Tito's policy--and we certainly want this--then we must also be true to his messages that there is no end to progress and that the true attitude toward the revolution is confirmed by action and not just by words, and that revolution is something other than the ordinary peaceful life.

"Long live the Yugoslav youth. Long live the LCY and the SFRY headed by Comrade Tito." [applause]

New President, Presidency Elected

ID151532Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1302 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 15, (TANJUG)--Lev Kraft (27) of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia has been elected the new president of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Union. Lev Kraft replaces Azem Vlasi who has been Socialist Youth Union president for the last two-year terms.

The new president was elected at today's plenary session of the 10th Congress of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Union. The congress ends its three day work in Belgrade today.

The youth organization of Yugoslavia also elected a forty-one-member Presidency and a new vice-president and secretary. These, according to the proposal adopted by the congress, will be the first to apply collective leadership in the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Union. The term of union president, as well as of other officials at all levels--from the commune to the federation--will be for one year. From now on, no salary will be attached to holding office in the youth organization.

Congress Ends

ID151752Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, December 15 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Socialist Youth Union today ended its three-day, tenth congress in Belgrade. Delegates and representatives of some 150 world youth and student organizations participated in the congress. The congress has shown that the Yugoslav youth's lasting commitment to the Yugoslav policy of socialist self-management and nonalignment. [sentence as received]

Yugoslav President Tito stressed his conviction in the message to the congress that Yugoslav youth will continue strengthening its dedication to freedom and independence (?which are rooted) in the freedom loving traditions of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities. "On the basis of this, Tito said, the attachment of the young to peace and equal cooperation among peoples will continue strengthening, as will their opposition to any form of domination and subjugation."

With the idea of collective leadership the Yugoslav youth will implement the recent initiative of Yugoslav President Tito for the democratization of all the leading bodies throughout the Yugoslav federation by introducing one year terms for their presiding officials. According to the just adopted decisions, from now on a salary will no longer be attached to holding office in the youth organization.

The Yugoslav youth stressed in a letter to President Tito that the policy of non-alignement, "championed by President Tito in his tireless efforts is accepted by Yugoslav youth as the country's lasting orientation and the best expression of freedom, independence and autonomy."

The Yugoslav youth organization "supports the mobilization of youth and student organizations and their joint activity to advance the policy of non-alignement and peaceful and active coexistence," the documents stress.

As assessed by some 300 participants during the two days of discussion in the congress committees, greater activation of the working and creative potential of Yugoslav youth, of their knowledge and capabilities, still insufficiently utilized, will achieve a more effective contribution by young people to expanding the material (?basis) of society and further developing self-management.

Yugoslavia's young generations, the congress documents reiterate, will actively participate in all processes of social self-management. Some 300,000 Yugoslav youths take part in the decision-making processes of the delegate system. Their engagement in social affairs must not, however, end there, the documents (?state).

ASSEMBLY FEDERAL CHAMBER TO CONVENE 26 DECEMBER

LD151312Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1048 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, has convened a session of the chamber for 26 December.

At this last session of the year, the delegates of the federal chamber will consider, among other things, the proposed budget of the federation for 1979, together with the proposed law on its implementation, as well as changes and additions to the federal budget for this year.

Apart from this, the delegates will consider the draft program of work of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly for 1979, the proposed law on amendments to the law on the determination and distribution of gross and net income, and the proposal to adopt a law on social councils.

It is expected that reports in connection with the federal budget for next year will be submitted at the session of the Federal Chamber by Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance; and Milan Vukasinovic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Veterans and Military Disabled Affairs.